# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JULY 1982

## Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli-Palestinian artillery exchanges erupted early on 5 July when IDF tanks advanced toward the airport area but eased after a new cease-fire was announced during the afternoon, according to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. Claiming that the IDF lost 8 tanks and a drone and suffered 80 casualties during the fighting on 5 July, the radio said the combat fronts were relatively calm during the following night. Earlier, Beirut radio reported that the IDF had tightened its siege of west Beirut, cutting off telephones, water and electricity and preventing food and medical supplies from reaching the area. On 3 July IDF entered east Beirut and blocked the two crossing points into and from the western sector, according to IDF radio.

Israeli Position -- There exists an understanding between the United States and Israel that if by 9 July the "terrorists" do not begin to evacuate Beirut, other ways will be adopted to remove them, Jerusalem radio reported on 5 July. The radio added that if it becomes clear before then that the "terrorist" leaders have misled U.S. envoy Philip Habib then the Cabinet will convene to decide on what steps it will take. Political sources cited by IDF radio said there is still no clear confirmation that the "terrorists" are ready to leave Beirut and Lebanon. They added that the tightening of the siege and pressure are intended to speed up this process. The radio subsequently reported that following a day of discussions on 5 July the question of the destination of the "terrorists" may be solved and noted that Syria, Algeria and Libya will absorb most of them.

According to Jerusalem radio, the main stumbling block in the negotiations is the demand by the "terrorists" that they maintain an information and social assistance bureau in Beirut as well as a symbolic PLO unit within the framework of the Lebanese Army. However, at its 4 July session the Cabinet categorically rejected any proposal providing for a PLO political, organizational or token military presence in Lebanon, the radio reported.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin, speaking at a rally of United Jewish Appeal activists, declared that Israel will not tolerate even a single "terrorist" in Lebanon and warned the "terrorists" against launching a wave of terrorism throughout the world in reaction to their defeat in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. Begin also said Israel does "not want to enter west Beirut in force since we do not want to sacrifice any more sons," according to IDF radio. He asserted that Israel has given the "terrorists" conditions for leaving which will not humiliate them. Begin said that after the "terrorists" leave he will invite the Syrian president to Jerusalem to talk peace and added that Israel will talk about a peace treaty with Jordan as well.

PLO Stand -- Noting that all the PLO factions have agreed to the departure of their forces and leaders from Beirut within 8 weeks under certain conditions, Cairo radio said the departure is contingent on the presence of international forces in Beirut to secure the withdrawal of Palestinian forces and their military hardware. Following a 3 July meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan affirmed that the PLO had answered written questions submitted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The radio added that 'Arafat gave Al-Wazzan a nine-point draft agreement in which he and the PLO conditionally pledged to leave Lebanon. According to a subsequent radio report, the PLO conditions include the following: The PLO approves in principle to withdraw from Beirut but links this to a prior Israeli withdrawal; the PLO demands two of its brigades remain in Lebanon outside Beirut and links the withdrawal of PLO forces outside Beirut to the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon; it demands a Palestinian information presence in Lebanon and while agreeing to transfer its headquarters from Beirut to Damascus does not agree to the departure of its leaders from Beirut.

In other developments the Voice of Palestine denounced the severance of water and electricity to Beirut by the Israelis and noted that this action occurred simultaneously with a qualitative escalation in military action, "in spite of the positive stance adopted by the Palestinain leaders" in their discussions with Al-Wazzan. The radio added that the PLO position is summed up in its request for international forces to achieve an Israeli-PLO disengagement and to guarantee the security of the refugee camps.

Meanwhile, in a 4 July interview with KUNA, PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi rebutted statements by Lebanese officials that claimed the PLO is prepared to withdraw from Lebanon and Beirut and end its military presence there. Qaddumi declared that the Palestinian Resistance will not lay down its arms and has decided to stand fast in Beirut. In an interview with AL-WATAN cited by KUNA, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf stated that all the proposals submitted to the PLO insist on a complete surrender "which we totally reject." Deputy Commander of the Palestinian Resistance Khalil al-Wazir, in a telephone conversation with the director of the PLO office in Amman, declared that "we are determined to turn Beirut into a graveyard and will only leave Beirut for Palestine," AR-RA'Y reported on 6 July.

Arab League Committee -- The Arab League's six-member Ministerial Committee on Lebanon issued a statement, transmitted by SPA on 2 July, that affirmed the League's readiness to defend Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and also expressed support for the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership. The committee decided to invite both the Lebanese National Salvation Council and the PLO to appoint representatives to participate in the committee's work, the statement noted. It also announced that the committee would immediately contact all the permanent members of the UN Security Council to ascertain their readiness to support right and international law. Noting that Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil had been invited for talks in At-Ta'if because the Palestinian delegation's proposals were acceptable to "all" the parties concerned save Al-Jumayyil, the statement claimed the talks with Al-Jumayyil were "positive" and spoke of a "rapprochement" between the Lebanese and Palestinian sides. However, an official Saudi source cited by Beirut radio revealed that the committee failed to reach a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement because of the Lebanese Front's "intransigence" on the regulation of the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon. On his return to Lebanon, the Phalangist leader reiterated his demand that the Lebanese Army become the only military force in Lebanon. Speaking in an interview broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, Al-Jumayyil accused the Palestinians of "procrastinating" and "lying" and called on them to "be realistic and make decisions." The Palestinians will be responsible for whatever occurs as a result of their "maneuvers," he warned.

Noting the committee's decision to send delegations to the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and the PRC, KUNA subsequently reported that the delegation to the Soviet Union, which includes the Kuwaiti and Moroccan foreign ministers and Faruq Qaddumi for the PLO, would explain Arab capabilities to Soviet officials and discuss what the Soviet Union might contribute politically and militarily. TASS noted that the delegation arrived in Moscow on 5 July and held talks with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Islamic Summit -- At PLO Chairman 'Arafat's request, Tunisia has agreed to convene an Islamic summit conference to discuss the invasion of Lebanon, Tunis radio reported on 5 July.

Saudi Contacts -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad conducted a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia from 4 to 5 July during which he held meetings with Saudi King Fahd, Crown Prince Abdallah and Prince Sultan, according to SPA reports. Damascus radio reported that at the final round of talks the two sides agreed to continue to cooperate and to coordinate efforts in confronting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In other diplomatic developments, SPA reported that Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim paid a brief visit to the kingdom and delivered a message to Fahd from King Husayn. The message was connected with "an exchange of viewpoints on all issues." In a statement prior to his departure Al-Qasim noted that his visit also gave him the opportunity to exchange views with his Saudi counterpart on the process of finding a unified stand to contribute to the removal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. He stressed that confronting the Israelis is a pan-Arab responsibility.

Egyptian Position, Criticism -- In a reply message to President Ronald Reagan, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak stressed the need to lift the siege around Beirut, achieve a quick settlement to the Palestinian issue and avert a further deterioration in the situation, MENA reported. Meanwhile, a 4 July AL-AHRAM editorial stated that the U.S. role in settling the Lebanese crisis does not appear commensurate with the nature of events or with U.S. power, according to a Cairo radio press review. The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH asserted that the United States, as a result of its alignment with Israel, "its small and foolish partner in the area," has proven it is not qualified to be the sole power in the field working to find a way out of the crisis, MENA reported in its press review.

In other criticism an AKHBAR AL-YAWM commentary called a letter from the Israeli foreign minister which protested Egypt's stand on Lebanon, "insolent and impudent," MENA reported. In a related development MENA reported that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has notified Israel that the Egyptian press is free to express the Egyptian people's feelings toward the Israeli "aggression" against Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in an interview with LE MONDE cited by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali stated that the government does not believe that measures such as severing relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv should be adopted at present. However, he cautioned that "nobody can rule out such options."

Al-Qadhdhafi Message, Libyan Contacts -- In a message to Palestinian leaders carried by Voice of Arab Homeland Radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi advised them to "commit suicide rather than accept disgrace" and declared that it is unacceptable at any price to give the Israelis the right to negotiate over their existence. He concluded his message by announcing that Libya is placing all of its resources at the disposal of Syria and the Palestinian Resistance.

In a reply cable carried by the Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Chairman 'Arafat reminded the Libyan leader of several meetings they held together and observed that if what they agreed upon had been implemented, "the enemy would not have dared to do what he has done." 'Arafat added that the Palestinians at the very least expected Arab planes to protect their women and children.

On the diplomatic side, JANA reported that Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud held talks with Syrian President al-Asad on 3 and 4 July regarding the situation in Lebanon.

French Envoy -- After a meeting in Israel with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on 2 July, reported by IDF radio, French envoy Francis Gutmann met Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut the following day, according to Beirut radio. Gutmann then discussed the Lebanese crisis with Syrian officials in Damascus, according to Damascus radio, and subsequently held talks in Amman with King Husayn, Amman television noted. On the evening of 5 July, the French envoy paid a brief visit to At-Ta'if, where he met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, SPA reported.

## Israel

Two Arab youths were killed and three were wounded when security forces dispersed violent demonstrations in Nabulus on 4 July, ITIM reported.

## Egypt

Following a meeting with the Iraqi justice minister who arrived in Cairo carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn, President Mubarak told reporters he had accepted Husayn's invitation to attend the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad, Cairo radio reported.

In other developments, MENA reported that on 4 July Mubarak met with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri upon his arrival in Cairo.

## Iran

Assassination of Ayatollah -- The Friday imam of Yazd, Ayatollah Sadduqi, and three other people were killed by a grenade explosion just after Friday prayers, according to Tehran radio reports. Sadduqi, who was described as an old friend of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, was killed by the Mojahedin-e Khalq, IRNA said.

Qotbzadeh Trial -- Former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh will stand trial on 10 July, AFP reported citing the newspaper KEYHAN.

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## ARAB LEAGUE UNDERTAKES DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

### Prince Sa'ud: Moves To Begin

LD041356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 4 Jul (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, has announced that the ministerial committee set up this week by the Arab foreign ministers conference will begin its diplomatic moves in different areas to contain the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and to force Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory.

In a statement to SPA, his royal highness mentioned that the committee will contact all members of the Security Council to explain the Arab point of view and to expose the tyrannical Israeli aggression against Arab countries, their violation of Lebanese territory and sovereignty and their attempt to wipe out the Palestinian people, who are struggling for their land and freedom.

### Envoys To Depart

GF040703 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 3 Jul (WAKH) -- WAKH has learned from well-informed sources here that the Arab League's limited ministerial council that convened recently in At-Ta'if decided to send envoys to the five, permanent UN Security Council members -- France, Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States and the PRC.

The sources noted that during their tour of these countries the Arab envoys will explain the grave consequences resulting from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, and will also urge these countries to execute the UN resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

A delegation consisting of Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and a representative of the PLO is scheduled to leave for London; another delegation will leave for Moscow. It will be led by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister and information minister. The delegation includes Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, PLO Political Department chairman Faruq Qaddumi, and PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas. A delegation led by Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sau'd al-Faysal will leave for the United States and Europe.

### Group Leaves for Moscow

LD041824 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, left for Moscow today with a delegation from the Arab League select ministerial committee.

Mr Boubaker Kadri, member of the Executive Committee of the Moroccan Party of Independence, announced this during a rally organized by the party and chaired by Mr Boucetta in Rabat today in solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He said the delegation will meet with Soviet officials and discuss the situation in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion.

This delegation was formed during the meeting of the Arab League select ministerial committee last week in Saudi Arabia. According to an informed source in At-Ta'if, the delegation includes Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti foreign minister; Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the PLO, and Mr Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member and Fatah Central Committee member.

## Delegation Leaves for Paris

LD051936 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member and foreign affairs minister, left Algiers at noon today at the head of an Arab League delegation due to meet the French president tomorrow in Paris.

It is worth mentioning that the mission of Brother Ahmed Taleb falls within the context of efforts the Arab League has decided to undertake with a number of permanent UN Security Council members with the objective of securing Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. It is also aimed at supporting the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.

## LE MONDE: 'ARAFAT HINTS AT MUTUAL RECOGNITION

PM051213 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Dispatch by Lucien George and Dominique Pouchin: "Yasir 'Arafat Now Seems Amenable to Mutual Recognition of PLO and Israel" -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Beirut -- "The appeal by Messrs Mendes-France, Goldmann and Klutznik is a positive initiative in the direction of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat told LE MONDE. He stressed: "Being made at this particular time and coming from three Jewish figures of great weight, world renown and undoubted influence at every level, both at the international level and within the Jewish community, this appeal carries great significance.... I hope these personalities will use their influence to stop the war of annihilation to which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are being subjected and invite them at this crucial and difficult time to visit Palestinian camps in Lebanon to see at first hand the massacres and crimes committed by the Israeli forces."

This positive welcome by Mr 'Arafat could possibly constitute a determining element in the evolution of the situation. Indeed, in their appeal published in LE MONDE, the three Jewish personalities state: "The imperative thing at this time is to find a political accord between Israeli nationalism and Palestinian nationalism.... Israel must lift the siege of Beirut in order to facilitate negotiations with the PLO leading to a settlement. Mutual recognition must be sought without delay. Negotiations must be started with a view to bringing about coexistence between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples on the basis of self-determination."

The PLO chief thus seems to be acknowledging the principle of mutual and simultaneous recognition between his organization and Israel, which has never been the case up to now, and is welcoming the fact that three Jewish personalities of international standing are campaigning to this end, manifestly hoping that they can extract a parallel concession from Israel.

## 'ARAFAT REQUESTS ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC030638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0535 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed a letter to Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, calling for an urgent Islamic summit conference to discuss the situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the continuous aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The Saudi news agency reported that Habib Chatti has actually begun, in response to Brother Abu 'Ammar's, request to contact the member states to agree on the time and place of holding this summit.

BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN, KUWAIT ACCEPT 'ARAFAT CALL

LD041748 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Dacca, 4 Jul (SPA) -- Bangladesh today officially accepted the call made by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, for the convocation of an urgent meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization foreign ministers to prepare for the convocation of an Islamic summit to discuss the dangerous situation resulting from the unjust Zionist aggression on Lebanon.

This was announced by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Doha in a letter to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Habib Chatti, replying to the latter's message on this matter. Kuwait and Pakistan have also announced their agreement to the convocation of a ministerial conference in preparation for an Islamic summit conference.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI POSTPONES USSR VISIT

LD051232 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0941 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 Jul (KUNA) -- Tunisian diplomatic sources in Moscow said that a visit by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, scheduled for today, has been postponed. The sources added that the reason for the postponement is connected with Foreign Minister Gromyko's preoccupation with the Arab ministerial delegation. They said a new date for the visit will be fixed.

'ARAFAT REPLIES TO AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

NC050801 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent the following reply cable to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

I received your message and was surprised by the smell of despair in the way it was written. I could have understood this tone of despair had it not been addressed to the steadfast heroes: the besieged Lebanese and Palestinians in courageous and valiant Beirut.

The decision we have made, which the whole world acknowledges as well as the courage of these steadfast heroes around whom the enemy is tightening his siege with his modern U.S. war machine, together with his receiving unlimited support at all levels from the U.S. administration, reaching the extent of controlling our Arab information, or rather the Arab conscience and psychic forces -- we have not heard of a single demonstration staged in the area extending from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the [Persian] Gulf other than those taking place in our occupied territories.

We have decided, since we carried this gun, that it is a revolution until victory. The martyr of the Arab nation, the martyr Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, reiterated this slogan when he said: This revolution is the noblest phenomenon in our Arab nation; it cannot be destroyed and it must spread.

About the Lebanese and Palestinians who are besieged by this U.S.-Israel siege, which is agreed upon, as U.S. envoy Philip Habib said, by the Arabs, by the international community and by the Lebanese -- isolationists and officials -- without being challenged by anybody, we say: These steadfast heroes, while waging the longest Arab-Israel war, at the very least expected the planes of the Arab nation to cover their skies and protect their women and children and expected the Arab nation, which is numerically great, to end this siege laid around our Arab nation's frontline trench which, God forbid, if it falls, will continue to be steadfast and it will achieve victory -- many things in this Arab area will fall.

Here, in courageous Beirut, I hear from these steadfast heroes a question directed to all Arab and Muslim leaders: What do you want from us? We are here, steadfast and persevering and waiting in our trenches. With God's help we will be victorious. "So lose not heart, nor fall into despair; for you must gain mastery if you are true in faith." [Koranic verse]

We must remind you, Brother Mu'ammar, of the several meetings we held together. If what we agreed upon was implemented, the enemy would not have dared to do what he has done.

Wishing you, Brother Mu'ammar, good health, happiness and good times. It is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat

FARUQ QADDUMI GRANTS EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO KUNA

LD040958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0756 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Jul (KUNA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, today declared once again that the Palestinian Resistance will not lay down its arms and that it has decided to stand fast in Beirut in the face of [words indistinct] of Lebanon. In an exclusive interview with KUNA he said the PLO has taken into account all the results of this decision if the Israeli forces decide to storm Beirut.

Qaddumi refuted statements by Lebanese politicians, who carried proposals between the PLO and the private U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is currently in Lebanon, some of whom stated that the PLO is prepared to withdraw from Beirut and Lebanon and to end its military presence there.

He said the aim of the first proposal submitted by the resistance to withdraw its forces inside the Palestinian refugee camps in return for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces 10 kilometers from Beirut was to spare Beirut a "massacre," as I also want the world to be told through the proposal that "the Palestinian Revolution is a flexible revolution that actually wants to spare Lebanon many tragedies."

Qaddumi said Israel has not realized any of its aims in invading Lebanon with the exception of occupying part of this Arab country. "However, its political aim failed terribly." Israel has declared that its invasion is aimed at totally destroying the basic military and social structure of the liberation organization in Lebanon "and set a few days" to achieve this aim. However, the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance are still fighting the invasion forces 1 month after the outbreak of the war.

The Palestinian official dismissed the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon within the framework of an overall withdrawal from Lebanon. He said it has "regional designs in Lebanon among which are the Litani River and its sources, and it is unlikely to withdraw from all Lebanese territory."

He said the Lebanese Government had reservations about the resolution of the emergency Arab foreign ministers conference held last Sunday in Tunis on setting up a six-member committee from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon, the liberation organization and the general secretary of the Arab League in order to discuss the question of the Israeli invasion and the means to force Israel to withdraw its forces. He added that the Lebanese Government refused to debate the question of the Israeli invasion and it wanted the conferees in Tunis to debate the question of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Qaddumi accused specific sides, which he did not name, inside the Lebanese Government "of colluding with the United States and Israel in the storming operation."

He said the leader of the rightwing militia, Bashir al-Jumayyil, summoned by the six-members who listened to his viewpoint "because in fact it [word indistinct] the ending of the Palestinian military presence and at the same time attacked the Palestinian Revolution."

He added that the six-member committee "did not consider Al-Jumayyil -- who is a member in the Lebanese National Salvation Council -- to be Lebanon's representative. On the contrary, it considered his viewpoint to be (?the sole) opposing viewpoint inside Lebanon and to represent only a minority so it asked for a representative-delegate of the salvation body [words indistinct.] Qaddumi said it represents Lebanon as a whole, but regretfully President Sarkis said he is unable to send a representative-delegate. Accordingly, one can imagine the reasons preventing President Sarkis from sending a representative-delegate.

Qaddumi said the liberation organization asked at the meeting for "simple and not extremist" measures to be taken by the Arab countries toward the countries that support Israel, including the withdrawal of the ambassadors of Arab countries therefrom, and the adoption of other political and economic measures. He described the Arab posture toward Lebanon to be "inadequate." However, in his connection he specifically praised "the individual efforts carried out by some Arab countries headed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

However, he said all the Arab backing is still not up to the level of the battle raging in Lebanon "and the Arab group must hurry up in its political moves and its joint Arab action in supporting the military efforts." He said the liberation organization is trying through various means "to drive the Arabs to other levels of movement and decisive action in order to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon." Qaddumi explained "Arab inadequacy" is the reason for the At-Ta'if meeting's adoption of the decision to send joint Arab delegations to contact the five permanent members of the Security Council. He said that had there been "a political effort capable of confronting the occupation such a thing would not have taken place and there would have been no need to justify the reasons for sending the delegates there." However, he said "the issue demands the political move in order to actually remove the excuses made by some about the need for taking [words indistinct] toward the United States of America." The United States [word indistinct] "to arrange" peace and security through actions [words indistinct] "which daily confirm that the United States is the reason for the destruction of security and peace in the Middle East through its support for the expansionist aggressive policy of Israel."

The Palestinian official said the task of the delegation, which includes Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, and Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta and which is to pay a visit to Moscow today, is to explain to the Soviet Union "all Arab positions and potentials which can be deployed in this battle, and what the Soviet Union can contribute in all political and military [word indistinct]."

He added that the delegation's importance rests in that it represents the whole Arab group, not a limited one of specific political inclination, "and this, as a matter of fact, is an Arab initiative which would be appreciated by the Soviet Union." He called on all Arab countries to establish relations with the Soviet Union and to realize a qualitative shift in their relations with the communist giant.

Almost the majority of Arab countries have relations with Moscow, with the exception of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and the Sultanate of Oman.

Qaddumi was asked why Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was not asked to take part in the Arab delegation going to Moscow. He said: "We are not going to represent the sides we represent. We are going on behalf of the Arabs, on behalf of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Morocco, Syria, Democratic Yemen and others; hence, we represent not ourselves but the whole Arab group, including Saudi Arabia." The contacts of the delegations, set up by the six-member committee, will include the United States, Britain, France and China.

Qaddumi said that when Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal goes to America, we will be going "as representative of all the Arabs, and this is a fact we discussed in full detail and we said that we are going as an Arab group to put forward the Arab viewpoint and united Arab stand to these countries to be heard and to hear their view."

He pointed out that the organization hopes Moscow will take "[word indistinct] that would enable the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to confront the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and to preserve the Palestinian Revolution and its continuity in order that the Palestinian people may realize their legitimate national rights." Qaddumi praised the stand of the Soviet Union toward the Arab issue. However, he said: "When we go to the Soviet Union we see that Soviet Union [words indistinct] diplomatic moves (?they) carried out were due to the popular pressures on their government."

He added that Egypt, "As the largest and most powerful Arab state, could [word indistinct] a great deal, and this absolutely does not mean a change in our viewpoint on the Camp David accords, for we still abide by our principle of rejecting these accords." The Palestinian official explained, "If we were able to change the Egyptian viewpoint about the Camp David accords and in [words indistinct] Egypt, people and army to responsible stands, we would have make progress. Egypt could not (?return) by merely leaving it isolated. [sentence as received] Without any doubt the readiness manifested by the Egyptian Army and people is a positive [word indistinct] which we should nurture and develop in order to apply pressure to extend political and military backing for the liberation organization, the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian people."

Qaddumi was asked about Jordan's stand. He said, "Like the rest of the Arab countries, of course it denounced and condemned the aggression, and we know the Jordanian stand and without any doubt it fears an Israeli storming, and I imagine this is one of the reasons for King Husaysn's visit to the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia."

Regarding the hesitation of the European Common Market countries to make a decision on imposing sanctions on the Zionist state because of its invasion of Lebanon, Faruq Qaddumi said two countries within the European organization, West Germany and the Netherlands "have adopted a retiring attitude and have remained silent about the aggression." He said these two countries, "and not Britain, are directly responsible for the countries of the European group adopting this retiring attitude." He added that "West Germany is directly responsible for the retiring attitude of the European Common Market, and it prevented decisive measures such as an economic boycott from being taken.

He called on Arab countries, especially those which cooperate with West Germany, to take this into consideration. In this connection he praised the stances of France, Britain and New Zealand. He described the French stance as being that "of a friend we should confirm frankly and clearly. The measures and policy adopted and followed by France in this sphere are indisputably those of a friend." He described the policy of West Germany and the Netherlands as "hostile."

## GULF AFFAIRS

### 'HIGH GULF SOURCE' ON STAND OF GCC COUNTRIES

LD051012 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0827 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jul (SPA) -- A high source in the Gulf has affirmed that the GCC countries will take a firm stand regarding the escalation of the brutal Israeli invasion operations in Lebanon.

'UKAZ says the high Gulf source explained in a statement to the paper that the first attempt has been made diplomatically and politically to halt the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. However, if Israel goes on to storm west Beirut, it will suffer the consequences of further steps by the Gulf countries in coordination with Arab and Islamic groups in light of the results achieved by the six-member committee created by the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference held recently in Tunis.

'UKAZ added that the Gulf source, whom the paper did not name, affirmed that the encroachment on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' dignity is an encroachment on the dignity of the Arab nation as a whole, and that it is high time for Israel to know that. The Gulf source did not wish to reveal the nature of the next Gulf move, and, answering a question in this regard, he said deeds are more important than words.

## KUWAIT

### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AT-TA'IF MEETING

LD031200 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jul (KUNA) -- 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, said today that the six-member Arab committee, which ended its 3-day meeting in At-Ta'if yesterday, studied the situation in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion and the contacts now taking place between the Lebanese Government and the PLO. The minister, replying to a question by KUNA, added that the committee, which includes Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon, the PLO and the Arab League secretary general, also studied the international reaction and the major powers' attitudes toward the issue.

He said the committee has decided to urgently send delegations at ministerial level to the United States, Soviet Union, France, Britain and China -- the permanent members of the Security Council — to explain the Arab point of view, to outline the danger of the Israeli aggression and the importance of safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the unanimous attitude of the Arab nation towards this situation. The minister of state stressed that the committee has decided to place itself at the disposal of the Lebanese salvation organization and the PLO to help attain a joint viewpoint which can safeguard Lebanon's independence and control over all its territory and the PLO's safe existence and capability to realize its legitimate aspirations.

## QATAR

### VOP: CAR RAMS INTO U.S. EMBASSY, EXPLODES

NC051917 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1859 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] A brother Palestinian living in Doha, Qatar, this morning rammed the U.S. Embassy building with his car, which was full of rubber tires and incendiary material. He set fire to the car, which exploded, setting fire to the embassy's entrance. This action is to protest the U.S. stand, which supports the Israeli enemy in invading Lebanon, and to seek revenge for the operations of annihilation to which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are being subjected — operations being carried out by U.S. arms of devastation and destruction.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

#### Meets With King Fahd

LD042128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2045 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 4 Jul (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'abd Al-'Aziz met at 2300 tonight with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria who had arrived in At-Ta'if earlier this evening.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

#### Departs 5 July

LD051218 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 5 Jul (SPA) -- His Excellency the President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad and the accompanying delegation left At-Ta'if at 1400 today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to the kingdom.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who saw his excellency off when he departed from Al-Hawwiyah airport, At-Ta'if.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Council of Ministers second deputy chairman, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister and a number of senior officials were also present to see him off.

### FRENCH MIDDLE EAST ENVOY VISITS

#### Arrives 5 July

LD051920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 5 Jul (SPA) -- Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French External Relations Ministry, arrived here this evening for a visit to the kingdom during which he will meet with the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal. The French guest was welcomed on arrival by a representative of the Foreign Ministry and by the French ambassador to the kingdom.

### Talks With Foreign Minister

LD052108 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal met this evening with French External Relations Ministry Secretary General Francis Gutmann. During the meeting, which was attended by the French ambassador to the kingdom, the current situation in the region was reviewed, particularly the situation in Lebanon and the efforts being exerted by the French Government in this respect.

### Departs 5 July

LD052246 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2227 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 5 Jul (SPA) -- Francis Gutmann, French External Relations Ministry secretary general, left At-Ta'if this evening at the end of his brief visit during which he met with His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister. Gutmann was seen off at the airport by a Foreign Ministry protocol official.

## JORDAN'S AL-QASIM ON TALKS WITH PRINCE SA'UD

LD042138 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 4 Jul (SPA) -- Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left At-Ta'if this evening for home at the end of a brief visit.

The Jordanian foreign minister said the message he had delivered to His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz from his brother King Husayn was connected with the exchange of viewpoints on all issues.

In a statement to SPA prior to his departure, the Jordanian minister said his visit provided an opportunity for exchanging views with the Saudi foreign minister, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, regarding coordination in finding a unified stand through which it would be possible to contribute to the removal of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and against the Palestinians.

Replying to a question about Jordanian efforts to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Mr Marwan al-Qasim stressed that this was a pan-Arab responsibility which must be carried out; therefore, we are trying to exchange views in this respect.

## INFORMATION MINISTER ON AL-JUMAYYIL VISIT

LD031616 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 3 Jul (SPA) -- Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, has commented about what previously was made clear by SPA -- that the visit of Bashir al-Jumayyil to the kingdom came in response to an invitation sent by the six-member ministerial committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers recent emergency conference in Tunis. This occurred after intense contacts were made between the committee and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan for the purpose of ending the Lebanese crisis and halting the tragedy created by the Israeli storming of Lebanese territory.

The minister of information has denied to SPA reports carried by some radio stations and agencies that the visit of Bashir al-Jumayyil to the kingdom gives one side more priority than another in Lebanon. The minister has stated that the kingdom believes in the unity of Lebanon in all its factions and in its independence and sovereignty, and extends its support with all its power and in all fields that serve Lebanon, its independence and unity.

The minister of information has explained that the kingdom's policy is clear and defined. It cannot invite one side and leave another behind because the Lebanese people are one people. The minister has pointed out that the reports of agencies and radio stations are pure distortion of facts and troublemaking since the kingdom's stand is clear and known with regard to the struggle of the Palestinian people. Its support for the cause is clear and its aim is to hoist the banner of the Palestinian struggle.

The minister has stressed that the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance are well aware of the honorable stands of the kingdom and of its initiatives with regard to the Palestinian question. The minister has pointed out that the kingdom has shouldered its responsibilities since the beginning as opposed to others who merely prattle and those who try to horsetrade at the expense of the problem and who love to be thanked for what they have done.

The minister of information has explained that what the kingdom has done for the Palestinian question and the honorable roles it played, God be praised, have stemmed from its sense of responsibility and from fulfilling its duty which demands that we all work with sincerity for the fateful cause, especially at this critical stage for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, when an attempt is being made to liquidate the Palestinian question.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz from the beginning has striven to follow up the events, to contain the Lebanese crisis and has worked at exploiting and employing all the kingdom's relations and efforts and potentials in service of the battle for his belief in the importance of the cause and for his sense of the responsibility placed on the shoulders of everyone.

The information minister talked about the Israeli radio broadcast attributed to Walid Junblatt that stated Bashir al-Jumayyil's visit was an indication of the Arab countries' approval of Al-Jumayyil's nomination for the Lebanese presidency in the next session and their recognition of the Lebanese Phalangist Party. He said: First of all, we do not believe this kind of statement could have come from Walid Junblatt as he is well acquainted with the kingdom's policy which is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of any country in any way. We are among the most concerned for the safety, security and stability of Lebanon and we have explained more than once that the Lebanese are able to resolve their own problems once the invaders and the aggressors have moved out and left the Lebanese to administer thier own affairs.

The information minister said it is our duty at this stage to be alert to this tendentious news which is spread by the Israeli enemy in a campaign of creating doubts which is being carried out by them. It is our duty to spoil the enemy's chances and not to let this news spread.

The information minister added: We shall carry on performing our duty and will not pay attention to any tendentious statement or [word indistinct] allegations. This is the time for work, as we have previously said, and this stage is critical.

MUBARAK RECEIVES IRAQI JUSTICE MINISTER 5 JULY

JN051323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Iraqi Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi, who arrived in Cairo this morning for a 1-day visit to Egypt. He is carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by Egyptian Justice Minister Ahmad Samir Sami.

Following his meeting with Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi, President Muhammad Husni Mubrak told newsmen he has accepted Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's invitation to attend the nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad 6-10 September 1982.

The Iraqi minister said the president explained the Arab situation and expressed kind words for President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people.

MUBARAK RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN

JN041534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) -- MENA has learned that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message was conveyed to the president by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton during their 45-minute meeting today.

AL-Baz on Message, Lebanon

JN041112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) -- Following President Mubarak's meeting with his advisers from the political group this morning, Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that today's meeting took place in light of the recent developments in Lebanon and the message President Mubarak had received from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In reply to a question on whether some light could be shed on the contents of the U.S. President's message without going into its details, Dr al-Baz said: We cannot go into details, but we can say the message is important and shows a desire to halt the Israeli military operations in Lebanon and to settle the problems arising from the Israeli presence in Lebanon.

On the Egyptian proposal concerning the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile, Dr al-Baz said: We are not going into the details of settling the issue here. What is important is that all parties cooperate and exert efforts to contain the current explosive situation in Lebanon. This is a dangerous situation which can be controlled with difficulty. He added: We believe that time passes and that the situation has become more critical. When we speak about a Palestinian government-in-exile, we submit an idea among the other ideas under discussion. This, however, is not the solution that we propose to the current problem. The solution we propose on the current situation is to prevent Israeli forces from invading Beirut and to achieve an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Asked whether the Egyptian Government is ready to accept thousands of Palestinian fighters as political refugees in Cairo, Dr al-Baz said: We will discuss this matter if it is raised and if obstacles are placed before the peace process. As I have said, there have been many formulas submitted for direct discussion and negotiation among the concerned parties. As I have said, President Mubarak has received a message from President Reagan, and he will reply to it today. Dr al-Baz added: We are fully convinced of the need to exert efforts in order to reach a solution as soon as possible. We believe time is an essential factor, and we must reach an acceptable formula within 1 or 2 days.

Asked whether he believes the United States will use the veto when the Egyptian-French draft resolution its submitted to the UN Security Council, he said: We hope the United States will not veto the Egyptian-French draft resolution. However, he added: We hope to reach an early solution without having to wait for these stages, because discussing the Egyptian-French draft resolution and circulating it at the United Nations may take a long time. The important point is that we do not have time and the situation will not allow us to wait.

Asked about one of the clauses in the Egyptian-French draft resolution that calls for Israeli forces to withdraw a reasonable distance and about his concept of this distance, Dr al-Baz said: This is an issue to be discussed with the concerned parties. I have said the Egyptian-French ideas are not the only approach. There are several approaches, and we are tackling them all with the aim of preventing Israel from launching a new military campaign against Beirut and from undertaking annihilative and destructive operations there. We also aim at achieving an early Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanon.

Asked about the other proposals that were submitted, Dr al-Baz said: As far as we know there are no definite proposals, but there are several ideas being discussed by the concerned parties. We are studying all aspects of these formulas. It is unreasonable for us to confine our movement to a certain formula. He added that the final objective is not to record stands but to reach an agreement preventing more bloodshed in Beirut, preserving the lives and property of our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers and at the same time ensuring a just Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanon.

Asked if a location for the PLO's headquarters has been chosen, he said: We do not fix that. There are concerned parties like the Palestinian people and the other sides who have to voice their opinion when this idea is consolidated. I do not think we have reached this stage yet. The matter depends on several [words indistinct] the Palestinian people in Lebanon on whom on solution can be imposed.

Mubarak Sends Reply Message

JN041412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Foreign Affairs, today handed U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent message.

MENA has learned the message deals with the efforts being exerted to settle the Lebanese crisis and avoid the outbreak of a new battle in Beirut. It has also been learned that in his message, President Husni Mubarak stresses the need to lift the siege around Beirut, achieve a quick settlement to the Palestinian issue and avert further deterioration in the situation.

JOINT INITIATIVE WITH FRANCE SUBMITTED TO UN

NC022034 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, has stated that France and Egypt have communicated a joint initiative on the situation in the Middle East to the president of the Security Council. The council will hold consultations on this issue tonight.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said at a press conference that this initiative, which was prepared by Egyptian and French officials in the past few days, transcends the framework of the situation in Lebanon and deals with the Middle East problem. He added that the Egyptian-French initiative includes a working document that will be circulated among the Security Council's members. The Egyptian delegate said the French-Egyptian initiative is the result of joint efforts exerted by Cairo and Paris in the past 4 days.

## GHALI SAYS ISRAEL VIOLATED CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN031728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has declared that Israel has violated the Camp David accords and the spirit of the peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. In an interview published today by the French paper LE MONDE, Dr Ghali asserted that, by its aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, Israel has violated the Camp David accords and the spirit of the peace treaty signed by the two countries.

Asked about the possible consequences of such violations, Dr Ghali said the Egyptian legislature has discussed at length the imposition of various sanctions and that some deputies have demanded that diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv be severed. Others have proposed that at the least ambassadors should be recalled. Dr Ghali said the government has replied that it does not believe such measures should be adopted, at least for the present, but that no one can rule out such options.

Replying to a question on the appeal made by Pierre Mendes-France, Mahum Goldmann and Philip Klutznik, Dr Ghali said such an appeal is "extremely encouraging." Dr Ghali added: This appeal is in line with Egyptian diplomatic moves and could constitute a starting point for a dialogue, and later, joint action to turn the frightening tragedy in Lebanon into a new peace process in the interest of all people in the region.

Referring to the joint efforts being made by Paris and Cairo, Dr Ghali said one of the objectives of these efforts is to turn the military defeat of the PLO into a political victory. Dr Ghali said: We must preserve the PLO's political institutions and moral power so any dialogue with Israel will be fruitful. Dr Ghali added: We consider the PLO a major element and a Palestinian reality. At a later stage, other elements, such as the elected mayors of the West Bank, can participate in the peace process.

In this interview, Dr Ghali expressed his satisfaction with the joint action by Cairo and Paris in the UN Security Council. The Egyptian minister pointed out that the draft resolution that will be submitted to the Security Council is of vital importance, because it aims at stopping the massacre in Lebanon and resolving the Lebanese and Palestinian problems. Dr Ghali asserted that the reason Egypt embarked on this intensive diplomatic activity is the desire to save the Camp David accords which, in our eyes, are not an end in themselves by a mere phase toward comprehensive peace in the region.

Dr Ghali expressed great concern over the events of Lebanon and said it seems that Israel wants to ignore the international community's almost unanimous opinion. Concluding his interview, Dr Ghali said Israel might exploit the opportune moment provided by the U.S. administration's observance of the Independence Day holiday, which will last until Tuesday, to strike at Beirut and place before the world a new fait accompli.

## ISRAELI COMPLAINT ON PRESS ATTACKS ANSWERED

NC042200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA) — The Foreign Ministry has notified Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason that the national press in Egypt is free and expresses the Egyptian people's feeling toward the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The Israeli ambassador had submitted a complaint to Foreign Ministry officials about certain articles published in Egyptian papers strongly condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacres of civilians, children, women and the elderly.

In Monday's issue, the weekly MAY says that during the four meetings with the Israeli ambassador held at his request to submit Israel's protest on the articles attacking it, the Foreign Ministry told Moshe Sason that the articles Israel is complaining about are considered the natural result of the Israeli army's behavior in Lebanon.

MAY says the Foreign Ministry also told Sason that Egypt's views are based on the need to tackle the Palestinian question as one of a people who must exercise their right to self-determination like other peoples.

MUBARAK ON ISRAELI-SYRIAN 'GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT'

?M021341 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Warns Against Forcing Resistance to Surrender"]

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak has said the exit of Palestinians from Lebanon is painful and that bringing pressure to bear on them and pushing them toward surrender could lead to their being exploited by other foreign forces. It would also create instability in the area. He said the solution for the Palestinians is to surrender their arms to the Lebanese Army, the army which should be united and represent all the Lebanese communities.

During his meeting with the National Democratic Party [NDP] legislative body representing 11 provinces at noon yesterday, the president said it has become obvious that there was a gentleman's agreement between the Syrians and the Israelis that the Palestinians will have a homeland in Jordan and that Syria will take Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley as compensation for the Golan Heights, which the Syrian Ba'thist forces surrendered to Israel in the June 1967 war. The president referred to reports received at the beginning of the invasion which, he said, were unbelievable. However, it transpired that such reports were correct, which was surprising and astonishing and even shocking to any observer familiar with military matters.

The president said: If there was no prior agreement [between Syria and Israel], is it conceivable that the Israeli attack on Lebanon would have been launched without the Syrian forces in Lebanon -- which call themselves the deterrent forces and consider their primary task to be defending Lebanon and preserving the integrity of its soil -- raising their degree of alert? Would it be possible for Syrian forces in Lebanon, which are protected by a large number of antiaircraft missiles -- larger and more modern than what we had in the 1973 war to protect the Suez Canal from Port Said to Suez -- which allege that they are the only confrontation front and which have received $14 billion in Arab aid since the severance of relations with Egypt, to remain at a standstill in the face of the Israeli invasion if there was no implicit agreement between the two sides?

Speaking about the question of forming a Palestinian government-in-exile with headquarters in Egypt, he explained that this does not mean that all the Palestinian fighters should move to Egypt. This is not an invitation to the Palestinian forces. Rather the aim is to have a Palestinian government capable of making decisions since the present Palestinian leadership in Lebanon is divided among 15 different organizations all of which belong to different countries and reflect these countries' views. They have never been able to come out with a unified decision regarding any of their fateful issues.

The president said our foreign policy is based on reason and logic. We disagreed with the United States on how to get the resistance out of Lebanon and on the use of the veto against the French draft resolution. We told the Americans as friends that they were wrong. We have called for peace out of our commitment to national covenants. If the other Arab parties had joined the peace process the situation would not have developed as it did in Lebanon. The president said the United States is our partner; although we disagree with it sometimes our relations with it remain unaffected.

On Egypt's attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the president said Egypt does not hesitate to strongly condemn such action. Egypt took an initiative in this regard and Egyptian contacts are continuing. There is contact with the United States, the EEC countries and the nonaligned states. We challenge any country that claims to have embarked on such activity and to have done as much as Egypt for the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 3-6 JULY

VOP on Beaufort Castle Clash

NC030624 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0535 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Statement by a "responsible military source" in the joint forces Central Command -- read by announcer -- date, place not given]

[Text] While one of our units operating behind enemy lines was moving in the area of Ash-Shaqif [Beaufort] Castle yesterday, it clashed with a Zionist mechanized patrol. A fierce battle took place during whch our revolutionaries fought valiantly, forcing the enemy to reinforce its patrols. This led to more losses inflicted on the enemy. The enemy sustained 30 killed or wounded, and the destruction of a number of vehicles. Our units returned safely to their bases.

Israeli Shelling 3 July

NC031812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Despite the enemy's announcement of his adherence to the cease-fire, this afternoon he renewed his savage artillery and rocket shelling against the areas of As-Sullum, Al-Laylakah and Burj al-Barajinah. The shelling inflicted further material and human losses. This military escalation comes after the enemy forces closed the roads from east Beirut to west Beirut. Reports from east Beirut speak of Israeli tanks and vehicles advancing toward the contact lines and near the areas of Badaro and the museum.

Abu Sharif on Civilian Losses

JN031905 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Bassan Abu Sharif, one of the leaders of the PLO, has made the following statement reported by our radio correspondent Kamal Tarabayh:

In Beirut, Bassam Abu Sharif, one of the PLO leaders, has denied Aharon Yariv's claims about civilian losses resulting from the Israeli invasion. Abu Sharif said civilian losses are more than 14,000 dead and 25,000 injured. He added that PLO reports indicate that more than 57 civilians were killed after their arrest because of torture.

Concerning the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Bassam Abu Sharif said the PLO is completely ready to discuss with the Lebanese authorities the provisions of the agreements regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, in light of the developments resulting from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Bassam Abu Sharif concluded by saying that the Palestinian Revolution, which has carried arms for 17 years, will not lay down these arms regardless of the difficulties.

VOP on Clashes With Phalangists

NC041445 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The Phalangist bands are continuing their terrorist and sectarian campaigns in the areas occupied by the Zionists under the cover of Sharon's tanks, which provide protection for their cowardly deeds. The reports say that since dawn, yesterday, the enemy has begun to concentrate his troops in Qurayyah in Ash-Shuf, using three vehicles equipped with 800-mm [as heard] machineguns. At 0900 [0700 GMT], the Phalangists began an attack against the (?airport) axis in Qurayyah under the cover of Israeli fire in an attempt to lure the forces into this axis so they could carry out a major and concentrated attack on another axis in Qurayyah. This was accompanied by an attack in the middle of the two axes in the township supported by armored vehicles and artillery. The joint forces repulsed the attack twice, inflicting no less than 15 casualties on the enemy. At 0500 today, the remnants of the Phalangists were chased out and Qurayyah was thoroughly purged.

## Electricity, Water Cut Off

NC050904 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Following the siege imposed by Israel on west Beirut 2 days ago the security situation has deteriorated violently, as if the cutting off of supplies, electricity and water is not enough. While Beirut was expecting the siege to be lifted, shells and rockets began falling after midnight and continued falling until early this mroning as a result of the duels taking place between the Israeli forces stationed in the Ash-Shuwayfat hills, Kafr Shima, the Science College and Sibnay on the one side, and the joint forces stationed in the As-Sullum quarter, Al-Laylakah, Burj al-Barajinah and the airport perimeter on the other side. Many shells fell on these places, causing damage to the houses, particularly in As-Sullum. The shelling was accompanied by flares fired over the southern suburb and west Beirut during which the sound of violent explosions was heard.

In addition to this violent shelling, the electricity and water supply to west Beirut has been cut off. It is reported that the Israelis have deliberately cut off the water and electricity supply to the western area. Beirut has been plunged into a sea of darkness. There is no information about the method the Israelis used to cut off the water and electricity. The electricity authority of Lebanon has declined to disclose any information in this regard.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan telephoned President Ilyas Sarkis, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and U.S. envoy Philip Habib and briefed them on the painful situation through which west Beirut is passing. He told them he will suspend all negotiations if the siege is not lifted. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said Lebanon will submit a complaint to the Security Council to discuss the economic siege and the cutting off of supplies, electricity and water. In this regard Al-Wazzan received a telephone call from Minister Marwan Hamadah, who had contacted Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, and conveyed to him the government's view on calling for a meeting of the Security Council if the request for lifting the siege and refraining from tightening the grip around the capital is not met.

## Shells Hit Presidential Palace

NC051022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1013 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] We have just received the following: At 1155 [0955 GMT] today, two shells fell inside the compound of the Presidential Palace. One shell fell on the main courtyard of the palace, slightly wounding the foreign minister's driver, Bahij Slaiba. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. The foreign minister's car, which was parked in the Presidential Palace parking lot, was damaged by the explosion.

## Israeli Drone Downed

NC051304 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Our air defense forces have shot down a Zionist pilotless reconnaissance plane. It was seen falling in flames in the sports city area.

## Cease-Fire Implemented

NC051827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Intensive contacts yielded a new cease-fire between Israeli and Palestinian forces at 1600 [1400 GMT] today. This is the fifth cease-fire agreement since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Since 1600, the intensity of the battles has eased, and the shelling of residential areas in west Beirut and its southern suburb has ceased.

At 1445 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was contacted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who informed him of the agreement to cease firing as of 1600, provided firing at Israeli forces ceased. The prime minister informed the PLO leadership of the agreement, and firing ceased as a result.

VOP Reports Israeli Losses

NC060616 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The combat fronts witnessed relative calm last night following a day of fierce battles in the southern suburb and Beirut airport. These battles resulted in foiling the Zionist advance after heavy losses in personnel and equipment were inflicted on the invasion forces. The military spokesman of the joint forces Central Command has said enemy losses were 8 tanks, 5 bulldozers and 1 Land Rover destroyed, 1 reconnaissance plane downed and more than 80 soldiers killed or wounded.

Water, Power To Be Restored

JN061031 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Informed sources in Beirut said electricity and water supplies will be restored to west Beirut in a few hours. This comes in the wake of the contacts held between Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday evening.

King Fahd told outgoing Lebanese Prime Minister Shaifq al-Wazzan about the success of his efforts in this regard.

AL-WAZZAN, 'ARAFAT SAID TO AGREE ON DEPARTURE

NC030820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Informed sources have revealed that a draft agreement was reached during last Thursday's meeting between Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. According to informed sources, the draft agreement includes the following three points:

The departure of 5,000 Palestinian fighters to a number of Arab states; the establishment of two Palestinian units, each consisting of 250 fighters -- one unit will be stationed in the north and the other in Al-Biqa' on the understanding that they will withdraw from Lebanon following the withdrawal of Israeli forces; and the withdrawal of Israeli forces several kilometers from the areas around Beirut when the 5,000 Palestinian fighters are evacuated.

However, AFP later carried a statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in which he denied that a final agreement has been reached on the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon. He said he is optimistic, adding: We have reached the middle of the road to a solution.

Further Report

NC031711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Agence France-Presse said in a recent urgent dispatch that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said he will leave Beirut provided he can go to Palestine. 'Arafat made this statement to newsmen following a meeting with [former Prime Minister] Sa'ib Salam.

However, Sa'ib Salam emphasized that PLO leaders are thinking of leaving Lebanon. He said the main topic of his discussion with 'Arafat was resorting to multilateral forces [al-luju'u ila quwattin muta'didati al-intima'] t ensure the capital's security and to help the Lebanese Army discharge its task. Salam added: Philip Habib and Israel have agreed on this matter in principle.

An atmosphere of guarded caution again gripped the poli*ical situation following news reports this afternoon that Israeli soldiers had cut off the road between the two sectors of Beirut in the Palace of Justice area. Since then, signs of Israeli measures to encircle west Beirut have begun looming on the horizon, after it has appeared that an assault on west Beirut is being prevented by Arab and international political obstacles and also possibly by military obstacles. Palestinian and Lebanese leaders have said some progress has been made toward a solution for the Israeli siege imposed on the capital from the south. However, there are no apparent signs of a tangible agreement.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has announced that no final agreement has as yet been concluded on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, adding that negotiations are protracted, because we are in the middle of the road to a solution.

A Lebanese Nationalist Movement source has noted that certain details -- more serious and important than principles -- have not yet been settled. The same source pointed out, for instance, that the Palestinian leaders agree to leave Beirut. However, they are demanding [yatlubuna] guarantees concerning their departure and the departure process. For this very reason, the PLO leaders do not first accept that the fighters should leave, because they cannot guarantee their security [amnihim] and, second, because -- in this instance -- there would be no guarantee that the ordinary refugees who will stay in Beirut will not be maltreated.

It seems that Sa'ib Salam's statement made a while ago has produced a solution to this problem.

BEIRUT RADIO ON U.S. PROPOSALS TO PALESTINIANS

NC032000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] News reports this evening speak of U.S. proposals having been conveyed to the Palestinian side. However, the response to these proposals has not been fully positive nor has it been put in writing so that Habib can pass it to his government or to the Israeli side. The proposals are as follows:

1. A cease-fire.

2. The departure of the leaders and members of the Palestinian armed organizations from west Beirut coupled with guarantees for their safety and for the securing of departure routes.

3. The departure of all Palestinian armed personnel from west Beirut with their personal weapons.

4. The granting to the PLO of a token political presence in Lebanon, while bearing in mind that it is preferable that this presence not be in Beirut.

5. Entry of the Lebanese Army into Beirut and its occupation of strategic positions. The moment the Lebanese Army enters Beirut, it will be considered a military area. The Lebanese Army will round up arms in west Beirut.

6. While the convoys of armed Palestinians leave Beirut and while the Lebanese Army enters the capital, the Israelis will rearrange their military presence around the capital and will lift the siege imposed on Beirut.

7. The Al-Qadisiyah and Hittin brigades, that is, the Palestine Liberation Army, will depart, and the remaining Syrian forces will withdraw from the capital.

8. All foreign military forces will in turn withdraw from Lebanon in accordance with a timetable.

9. These points signify the departure of all foreign military forces from all Lebanese areas, which must consequently come under the sovereignty of the Lebanese state alone.

Well-informed sources say the Palestinians are still insisting on a token military presence in addition to a political presence in Beirut, and on the formation of two brigades to be placed under the command of the Lebanese Army. Furthermore, the Palestinians insist on having international forces enter the capital alongside the Lebanese Army and on a 5-km withdrawal of Israeli forces.

### Palestinians Reply to Al-Wazzan

NC040707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan affirmed last night that the Palestinian side answered the written questions submitted by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who demanded an answer to these questions before it is too late. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the Palestinian answers were put in a document which, for the sake of the country's interest, will remain a secret at present. The prime minister made this statement following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders last night.

Following the meeting, it was reported that Arafat submitted a written pledge that he and the organizations will leave Lebanon in return for some demands. However, the Israeli officials affirmed in their statements that all Palestinian organizations — political and military — should leave Lebanon.

The draft agreement, which was signed by the Palestinians and was handed by 'Arafat to Prime Minister al-Wazzan last night, consists of nine points, foremost of which are: the departure of the Palestinian leaders and the members of the various armed organizations from Beirut with their personal weapons, coupled with guarantees for safe passage; the entry of the Lebanese Army into Beirut where it will begin to collect weapons; and the lifting of the Israeli siege of Beirut. Moreover, the Al-Qadisiyah and Hittin brigades, known as the Palestine Liberation Army, will leave Beirut and the remaining Syrian forces will withdraw from west Beirut.

What is still rejected is the proposal to keep a token Palestinian military presence, in addition to the information presence, and the formation of two Palestinian brigades under the command of the Lebanese Army.

### Further on Palestinian Reply

NC040854 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Despite the fact that Prime Minister al-Wazzan remained tightlipped after receiving the Palestinian replies from Yasir 'Arafat last night, it was learned that these replies are Palestinian conditions more than they are responses to demands. The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that the Palestinian replies include the following:

1. The PLO approves the principle of withdrawing from Beirut but links it to a prior Israeli withdrawal and negotiations it will hold afterward with the Lebanese Government.

2. The PLO agrees to transfer its headquarters from Beirut to Damascus but does not agree to the [Palestinian] leaders' departure from Beirut.

3. The PLO demands that two brigades remain in Lebanon outside Beirut -- one in northern Lebanon and the second in B'alabakk and Al-Hirmil.

4. The PLO does not agree that the Lebanese Army should take over security tasks in Beirut, especially security tasks in the camps. It demands an international force [quwwah dawliyah] within whose framework the Lebanese Army will operate.

5. The PLO links the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces outside Beirut to the withdrawal of the deterrent forces from Lebanon.

6. The PLO demands a Palestinian information presence in Lebanon.

Cairo on Withdrawal Plan

JN040635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Sources from the Lebanese Government and the Palestinian and leftwing forces confirmed today that the United States has agreed in principle to some of the provisions of the PLO plan to safeguard the departure of the Palestinian Resistance fighters from Lebanon. The sources added that all the PLO factions agreed to a document proposing the departure of the PLO men and their leaders from Beirut within 8 weeks under certain conditions: Namely, the presence of international forces in Beirut to secure the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces and their military hardware.

The sources said the United States agreed to the deployment of international forces in Beirut and has also agreed in principle to the PLO's maintaining two Palestinian battalions in north or east Lebanon under the direct command of the Lebanese authorities.

AL-WAZZAN INTERVIEWED ON RECENT NEGOTIATIONS

NC041833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] In a television interview this afternoon, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke about the contacts taking place with the Palestinian Resistance, the outcome of these contacts, the efforts he is making to rescue the city of Beirut and the contacts being made with the political, Islamic and national groups in the country.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan reassured the citizens that more progress has been made in the past 2 days. The following is the text of Prime Minister al-Wazzan's interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] The reality of the current negotiations and the steps you have taken? [question as heard]

[Answer] It might be useful to reply to this question. In fact, there is a campaign, which I do not think is fabricated but which is distorting [the facts] and confusing the people, including the negotiating parties working in the present difficult phase. This prompted me today to make a statement asking the information media, including the radios, to be objective in the reports and information they transmit at this particular time, which requires us not only to be objective but also to cooperate in arranging material and in presenting the reports in a useful, harmless manner. Therefore, it might be useful, now that I am here with you, to answer this question.

For a long time now, we have been engaging in constant negotiations, day and night, with the parties concerned with our issues and with the difficult, tragic crisis we are experiencing, especially when matters reached the point of the capital being threatened with shelling. The shelling and destruction have actually taken place, and the threat to invade has been made. The invasion has many meanings understood by those who are near and far. They understand that through its occurrence, the invasion threatens the very core of Lebanon. This is why everybody, including us, is interested in halting this matter. This is also why I placed my resignation at the disposal of the president of the republic, becuase we cannot work in an atmosphere of intimidation, pressure and domination. I believe that this stand has been useful, because since then we have benefited somewhat from the lifting of that kind of pressure from us, although we now feel another kind of pressure represented by the new siege -- which is rejected -- on the western area of Beirut.

During that period we made contacts, day and night, as I have said, in order to lay the foundations on the basis of principles we defined both in the National Salvation Council and in the government — rejection of the Israeli occupation and ceaseless endeavors to have UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for complete Israeli withdrawal, implemented. In addition, it was important to have the threat to Beirut ended through long discussions in which many national, Islamic, official and popular leaders helped us. After tremendous efforts, we were able to lay the bases for solutions represented by principles that require translation into practice and organization so that they may be implemented on the ground. This was achieved only yesterday. After pulling many strings, we were able to work out these principles and achieve agreement on them.

This is an important, new phase, and I believe our reaching this phase will alleviate somewhat the nightmare that has been worrying us as officials as well as all the people. Today we embarked on a new phase. This phase requires us to work out a program to implement the solutions we have reached by working out the details. This should be carried out not by politicians but by technicians and people specialized in this field. For this reaons, I today entrusted this part of the task to a military committee so that it will follow it up with the other party concerned -- the PLO.

On this occasion I say that what I was given yesterday was not a document I could present to anyone but observations and positions considered as a kind of a reply to the proposals which U.S. envoy Philip Habib had given us. Not all the proposals Mr Habib had given us were acceptable to us, particularly those related to our Lebanese sovereignty. There are matters which concern us, as Lebanese authorities, which we must determine. We have set aside these matters and, during our talks with Mr Habib, we demanded many things which have since been approved. We regard this as a gain with regard to our concept of resolving the issue as well as our concept of our Lebanese sovereignty.

I cannot say that I am announcing glad tidings, but I say we are in a much, much better situation than we were 48 hours ago. I can say that we now have clear bases for a solution. The implementation of these bases could put us on the road to an actual solution.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, during the past 24 hours the Islamic and national organizations communicated to you stands on the current events. Will any steps be taken in this connection and in light of these stands?

[Answer] At the outset of my interview, I said I have never acted unilaterally with regard to these fateful issues. I have been in touch with all organizations and leaders on all levels, both Islamic and national. I can emphatically say that all of them are aware of every step I have taken. This is natural, because as long as the situation is fateful, we only act with everyone's knowledge. I want to point out also that we, together with his excellency the president, all colleagues in the government and some Lebanese leaders, are all aware of what is taking place. This is not strange because, as I have said, the issue is fateful, and all of us must agree on it. What is important today is that everybody should help us and not create confusion about us. It is important that everybody help us and not create confusion about us. Lebanon has to be rescued, and we are not concerned with (?criticizing) one policy or another. What is important is that we rescue Lebanon, the people of Lebanon and every person in Lebanon. What is important today is that values triumph — the basic values, the human values, the Lebanese values we have always defended. This is what is important for us to uphold in these difficult circumstances, and every one of us must act on this basis. We have given and made sacrifices for the sake of others, so let us do the same for ourselves, even if only in this period. Let us sacrifice, give and be humanitarian.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it has been observed that you did not (?meet) with Philip Habib yesterday and today. Is there any reason for this?

[Answer] Meeting with the U.S. envoy is not a scheduled daily event. We meet with him whenever it is beneficial for the issue. Yesterday, I had nothing that could be discussed. My concern was to reach with our brother Palestinians certain solutions to certain points. When we achieved positive results in this connection, it was beneficial that I should meet with Mr Habib. For example, today I prepared myself for such a meeting. I contacted his excellency the president to set a date for the meeting. Very regrettably, however, I was surprised by the fact that western Beirut is still besieged -- the roads leading to the eastern area. I did not wish to infiltrate (atasallal) through the port road. Therefore, I informed his excellency the president that I prefer to get there via the usual route without having to pass through Israeli arriers and that this should be ensured to me personally and to all citizens. For this reason, I was unable today to meet with Mr Philip Habib to continue the talks.

[Question] Another question is about the reality of the Arab stands with regard to Lebanon. Some have hinted that there is some help in the task?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, our Arab brothers view the issue from outside Lebanese territory in such a way that they do not feel the intensity and difficulty of the situation as those who are living here do. Despite this, while appreciating every effort and action, we say that actual work could be done here. For this reason, I had earlier asked some Arab officials to delegate representatives of the committee that is meeting there [in At-Ta'if] to be here at our side to participate in the various solutions, those related to rescuing Beirut, the well-known cultural capital which all the Arabs love. Beirut demands that they should come to it now in its present crisis. I made this request but, very regrettably, it has not been met. I still insist on this, and I believe that it will be very beneficial for them to be here at our side, because it is difficult to ask a particular person to come. The process requires continuous work which, in my opinion, must be followed up here on the ground.

[Questioner] Thank you. [end recording]

AL-WAZZAN HALTS TALKS WITH HABIB DUE TO SIEGE

NC041759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] On the official level, the prime minister has announced that he will not continue his talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib as long as the crossing points into west Beirut remain closed.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES BEIRUT SIEGE, CONTACTS

NC051348 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1158 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Proceedings of press conference held by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on 5 July — recorded — place not given]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] I am personally no longer able to continue the contacts to participate, in one way or another, with the president of the republic and the foreign minister in continuing the discussion for the success of which we have exerted all efforts. I do not know whether the closure of the roads and the imposition of the blockade on western Beirut are a part of a campaign aimed at sabotaging the results of these discussions on the same day when we had laid the bases for a solution after a series of meetings and contacts with the PLO.

The situation appears to be more grave today. Some ministers have just ended their visit with me. They are in the same position as I am: They find it difficult to continue their ministerial or governmental duties.

In particular, they will not be able to attend the Cabinet meeting in B'abda. What is very grave is that I expect the Chamber of Deputies and its committees will also experience similar difficulties. The chamber and committee members might find it difficult to go to the Chamber of Deputies building to carry out their duties, which are delicate and serious under the present circumstances.

It is the right of every citizen, official and observer to ask: Is it one of the aims [of the blockade] to sabotage the legitimacy and the state institutions by preventing the officials from continuing their activities? Is this intentional? At any rate, this is one of the results which places us in a very regrettable situation, requiring us to contemplate other stands, which we are studying. We have not decided to stop these discussions. But, as I said, it is difficult for us to continue them.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This crossing point [the port] is not safe and cannot be used — bearing in mind that it appears that the blockade of supplies covers all the crossing points. A few moments ago the economy minister informed me that trucks carrying flour were prevented from using this crossing point to meet the needs of the population and all inhabitants, who number more than 700,000 citizens in the western area alone.

It would do no harm to say that we are now in the month of Ramadan. This month has its religious importance to the Muslims. The inhabitants have been greatly affected by the blockade of supplies. It is regrettable that this blockade has included water and electricity as well. The civilized world knows what it means for man to go without water and electricity in a city like Beirut. There have been appeals by institutions, hospitals and the inhabitants, whose food has turned bad in the refrigerators, and from the poor people who now lack everything after having lost their work and means of livelihood with the start of the shelling and destruction in Beirut.

We were about to ask the Security Council to adopt a resolution and a stand on this matter. A unanimous resolution was adopted yesterday and we thank God that the United States did not veto it. We hope that all efforts, whether those exerted by Habib here or those which could be exerted at the United Nations to lift this siege, will be continued.

This, perhaps, is an occasion for me to appeal to the world to realize this fact, which the steadfast people of Beirut are living, and see, even if only once, that the world is still acting for the sake of man and the life of man after we have lost hope in the ability of this world to act to uphold what is right and the principles of freedom and justice.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] My answer to the first question is that it is sufficient to say that what I know of the PLO's stands is enough to start the process toward a political solution. Had it not been so, I wouldn't have formed the military committee which is waiting to meet with the Palestinian side to agree on the details of the implementation on the land.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are in the stage of studying and crystallizing these stands.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I have actually met with the brigadier, the chief of airport security, who briefed me on the situation there, where some battles are taking place.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] He [presumably the Israeli army] has not entered the airport. What is happening is actually taking place around the airport.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The report is [words indistinct]. Contact was established a few minutes ago with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. We briefed him on the new situation in the area of western Beirut. We explained to him the blockade of supplies in the area, the cutting off of the roads and the lack of water and electricity, and we told him that it was difficult to continue the discussions with Habib. He expressed to me his full sympathy and said that he will immediately exert efforts to help prevent the continuation of this situation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have also contacted — or rather his excellency the president contacted me and briefed me on some [sentence left incomplete]. In other words, you can report that I received a telephone call from his excellency the president this morning regarding the efforts he exerted in this matter. This was followed by another telephone call from Philip Habib regarding the current efforts.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Let us stay now in the realm of positive possibilities.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS SCORES BEIRUT BLOCKADE

NC051408 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus had recorded a television interview at the Presidential Palace in which he responded to journalists' questions. He said: There is no Lebanese official or citizen that can accept the blockade imposed on the national and humanitarian levels. This is totally rejected, and the Lebanese authorities are working to put an end to this abnormal situation. Foreign Minister Butrus added: Yesterday there was a Security Council meeting. Today intensive contacts are being held with Ambassador Philip Habib on the question of the blockade. We are awaiting the results, which we hope will be positive.

Answering a question, Butrus said: At the same time, intensive efforts are being made concerning Beirut and to find a drastic solution for the Lebanese problem. There are positive indications which we hope will jell and spare the capital from destruction and its inhabitants from death and dispersion.

Foreign Minister Butrus said: The conditions Lebanon has witnessed have prompted us to demand the removal of every [foreign] armed presence from Lebanon. Concerning the disarmament [of the Lebanese factions], he said: This question was not a subject for discussion and we did not discuss it because the question of arms in the hands of the Lebanese must be settled by the Lebanese authorities.

Concerning the talk about the internationalization of the Lebanese problem, Foreign Minister Butrus said: If internationalization means internationalization of the Lebanese crisis politically, it is internationalized because it is before the Security Council and before the whole world. If internationalization is in the military sense, this is an important issue. However, before we begin internationalizing, we must have the Lebanization of the Lebanese problem in complete freedom, and ensure that the Lebanese Army will be used, whether with or without the assistance of international forces. The Lebanese Army must have a role in any formula for internationalizing the military subject.

SALAM SAYS U.S. ACTIONS NOT SUPPORTING GOALS

NC051725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam today told a large number of foreign correspondents: The Americans have publicly declared that they have two goals — the unification of Lebanon and the establishment of a strong government in it. However, what we see happening through the Israeli siege is the bisection of the capital. This will consequently lead to the division of Lebanon, not to its unification. The Israelis are even preventing the president from receiving the prime minister. Consequently, this will lead to the destruction of the government in Lebanon, be it a strong government or not. He said: Therefore, we see that what is taking place through the Israelis and with the approval of the Americans is the reverse of the two aforementioned goals.

Replying to a question, Prime Minister Salam said: The Israelis cut off the water yesterday. We asked [U.S.] envoy Habib to make efforts to have the water supply restored. A while later, we saw that the water supply was restored. Yesterday, the electricity and water supply were cut off, and the Israelis, through their siege, have been preventing the supply of vegetables and meats to west Beirut. He said: Today I contacted envoy Habib and asked him to end this siege and to reestablish the cease-fire which the Israelis have violated. Habib told me that he is making efforts in this direction.

Prime Minister Salam had earlier visited Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, the deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council. He then contacted the U.S. envoy and asked him to make further efforts to have the military operations halted, the capital's crossing points reopened and the water and electricity supply restored.

Prime Minister Salam then met with Abu az-Za'im [official in charge of Palestinian military intelligence], Abu al-Walid [Fatah Central Committee member Staff Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil], former Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Deputy Jamil Kibbi and Husayn Faj'an.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL SCORES PALESTINIAN STAND

NC021403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Following the appraisal of the results of the local and regional contacts by Lebanese and U.S. officials and politicians at B'abda Palace, Bashir al-Jumayyil left the palace and answered reporters' questions as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] following your important visit to Saudi Arabia and your review of the developments with the officials?

[Answer] It was a great pleasure for me to pay a visit to the Saudi Arabia. I thank the authorities there for the invitation they sent me. I also thank all those who helped me go there because, as you know, we have no airport and no port now to depart from. We thank all those who contributed to the success of this visit.

It became clear to me that there is a change in some stands in support of the Lebanese stance. If what we said in the past was heeded, the Israelis might have still been in their country and in An-Naqurah. Today, the situation is different and the Israelis are now on the approaches of Beirut. The Arab talk now about Lebanese sovereignty and absolute sovereignty over every inch of land and over each man living on it has a different meaning and significance than what was said when the Israelis were outside Lebanon.

The discussions we held and the views we exchanged with our Arab friends have indicated that it is absolutely no longer permissible that this sovereignty be divided among non-Lebanese armies, each of which governs a piece of this land. It is time the Lebanese Army becomes the only military force present on the soil of the homeland. Let this army learn its lessons following all the experiences it went through since 1969. Let us learn the lessons also. As citizens and officials, let us adopt a unified Lebanese stand because no matter how we depend on outsiders and their help, and no matter how good the intentions of the outsiders to help us, we cannot reach any results if we do not have an internal stand. I believe that this internal stand is crystallizing and becoming more clear now. Let us go along with those who want to adopt such a stand and I believe we can assemble a sufficient popular base if we continue to adopt the right Lebanese stands and reach an understanding that time has come for the Lebanese Army alone to become responsible for everything taking place in the land and for every action on the land of Lebanon. We do not want any more of the turmoil we are experiencing. We no longer want all this dispersal and displacement we have been experiencing on the land. We have had enough.

[Question] Is there anything we can benefit from in the change you have sensed in the Saudi officials and the Arabs you met with to solve the crisis here?

[Answer] I believe that it has become necessary for us to take our stand. The things their excellencies the president and the prime minister are doing — I hope that we can succeed as soon as possible through the official organs and the departments as well as the official institutions in adopting a unified stand and convey it to the Lebanese individual, to the alien who is on our land, to our Arab friends and to the world and tell them that this is what we want. What we want is that we no longer want anyone who is not Lebanese or an armed force that is not Lebanese in our land. Every alien armed force should please leave.

[Question] On the fate of Beirut, Shaykh Bashir, in the past you spoke and warned to take care of Beirut's fate. What is your comment here, is there still fear following your contacts?

[Answer] Didn't you understand the meaning of my statement and warning and our anxiety over Beirut at the time. [Word indistinct] up to now the Palestinian is dealing with reality as if he were living in the year 1969 or 1970 or 1973 or 1976. The Palestinian is still procrastinating. I regret to say that the Palestinian is still lying to all of us. He is lying to Philip Habib; he is lying to Ilyas Sarkis; he is lying to Shafiq al-Wazzan; he is lying to the Arabs; he is lying to the Lebanese; he is lying to the world. He is lying out of his belief that in this way and with this cleverness -- he considers it cleverness -- that he will gain time. Tomorrow at the United Nations a resolution will be submitted for the Palestinians or an intiative from I do not know what country in order to go along with the Palestinian position or in consideration of their internal conditions.

The Palestinian still believes that through prevarications and procrastination he can hold out as he has held out since 1969 and up to today. He still believes that just as he caused the dissolution of the Lebanese Army through a cease-fire and through an undisciplined liaison committee, then the issue could be abandoned again and then he would make another cease-fire and as a result the Lebanese Army will retreat a little because we want to save face. Whenever the Palestinian finds himself at an impasse, he talks about saving face. What saving face? Lebanon has gone. Do we still want to save face? Is there still a face to save?

What logic is this? This logic was used with the Lebanese Army. They succeeded in bringing about the dissolution of the Lebanese Army. They succeeded in bringing about Lebanon's dissolution from its very foundations with logic that they are still following up to now.

I am afraid for Beirut and afraid for all of Lebanon because of the logic that the Palestinian is still following. We warn the Palestinian that he will bear the responsibility for anything that takes place on the land of the homeland as a result of all the maneuvers taking place.

One day he sends you Abu az-Za'im; one day he sends Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] one day he sends Hani al-Hasan; one day he sends Khalid al-Hasan; and one day he sends I do not know who. Then, the Palestinians start criticizing each other, saying that this one does not represent anyone, that this one is talking for himself, that we are not responsible for this one, and so one and so forth. 'Arafat is the maestro of this operation and is mixing up everything. He mixed it up with the Lebanese and he mixed it up with the Arabs. However, today, he is dealing with people who are not Lebanese or Arab; let him shoulder his responsibility and let him weigh his burden well.

In the past when we warned that what [Israeli Chief of Staff] Refa'el Eytan said -- that there is going to be an explosion in Acre and then there will be an invasion and that all these things will take place -- they told us: you are dreaming. All these things came to pass. Today, we are warning about Beirut and they are saying we are dreaming. If this comes to pass tomorrow, if tomorrow all Beirut is destroyed, who is going to be responsible for it? The Palestinians are today asked to stop lying and to stop procrastinating and to deal with reality precisely as it is. They are asked to have the courage to make decisions. The policy, trickery, artifices and nonseriousness of all the decisions of the Palestinians have brought them to this. Let them not hold the Sunnite Muslim of Beirut as they held the Shi'ite Muslim of the South and must as they might hold other people responsible for all the practices and the vituperations they have carried out for 17 years and up to today. Enough.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, do we understand from your statement here that the picture is still gloomy and that you are still pessimistic about the fate of Beirut?

[Answer] You understand the situation well. I hope that we will not be very pessimistic because we are doing our utmost to rescue what we can rescue. We are doing our utmost to reach an understanding with all those whom we must reach an understanding to rescue Beirut. However, the Palestinian is today asked to stop lying.

[Question] Thank you, Shaykh Bashir. [end recording]

LIBYAN SECRETARY MEETS JUNBLATT, QULAYLAT

LD041014 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, Ramadan 13, July 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The secretary of the People's Committee at the Libyan Friendship [word indistinct] today conferred with the president of the Lebanese National Movement's Political Council, Mr. Walid Junblatt, and later met with the leader of the Independent Nasserite Movement 'Al-Murabitun', Mr. 'Ibrahim Qulaylat, and discussed political developments in Lebanon.

AL-ASAD RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM AT-TA'IF 5 JULY

JN051518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus from Saudi Arabia this afternoon. The second round of talks between the president and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia was held before noon today at the guest palace in At-Ta'if. It was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and on the Saudi side by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and first deputy prime minister; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The discussion dealt with the situation in the region and developments resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It was agreed to continue cooperating and coordinating efforts in facing the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The two sides also stressed they will continue backing the PLO and strengthening its struggle for the Palestinian people's national rights, especially their right to determine their own destiny and to establish the independent Palestinian state.

The president was seen off at At-Ta'if airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, their highnesses the princes and senior Saudi state officials.

LIBYA'S JALLUD CONTINUES VISIT TO DAMASCUS

Meets With Al-Asad 2 July

JN021338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution, at 1400 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who returned from At-Ta'if earlier today.

Meet Again 3 July

LD041008 Tripoli JANA in English 0906 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, Ramadan 13, July 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday conferred with the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of the Deputy Syrian Premier and Foreign Minister Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. This is the second meeting to take place between Staff Major Jallud and President al-Asad since Staff Major Jallud's arrival in Damascus last Friday evening.

Discussions during yesterday's meeting centered on the situation in Lebanon and the Arab region in general.

Staff Major Jallud has for the last two days carried out widescale contacts with Palestinian leaders in Damascus.

DPRK AMBASSADOR DELIVERS MESSAGE TO ASL-ASAD

JN041432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] In Damascus, Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, today received the DPRK ambassador, who handed him a written message for President Hafiz al-Asad from President Kim Il-song.

CABINET SESSION ENDS; MERIDOR, PERES COMMENT

TA041128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1108 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in front of the prime minister's office -- live]

[Text] The Cabinet session has ended. The ministers emerged with a degree of optimism, in view of the assessment that there will be a political solution to the problem of the presence of the terrorists in Beirut. Here with us is Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who was invited to the prime minister's office together with some other senior party members. They were briefed. But first let's hear the Cabinet announcement:

[Begin Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor recording] In the Cabinet's weekly session, the members heard briefings by the prime minister, the foreign minister, the defense minister and the director general of the Foreign Ministry on the situation in Lebanon and on the proposals for the removal of all the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. In view of the reports, the Cabinet held a debate.

The Cabinet categorically rejects any proposal regarding any sort of presence, whether political, organizational or a token military presence, of terrorists in Lebanon. All the terrorists, without exception, should leave Lebanon. No change in the present lines inside Lebanon will be undertaken without Israel's consent. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, you have been invited to the prime minister's office and you met with the prime minister. Are you also a bit more optimistic regarding the chances that the problem of the terrorists and their presence in Beirut will be resolved through political ways?

[Peres] I am optimistic on two things: first that the negotiations are continuing; second that a more or less agreed on position is being consolidated, which characterizes the various elements conducting the negotiations themselves -- namely, that the terrorists should leave Beirut and then Lebanon as well; that the Syrians must be removed and that ultimately the IDF, too, has to vacate Lebanon, and that an independent Lebanese government will be established.

Now, a lot depends on what the PLO members will do. Are they dealing in earnest, or are they only playing for time? The only ones that could bring tragedy on the negotiations and tragedy on Beirut are the terrorists. The other elements, I believe, have moved closer in their positions and there is a chance for a diplomatic solution.

[Question] In these moves, are you subsequently supporting the government? Do you also support the moves whose essence is the continued intensified siege on the terrorists in Beirut?

[Answer] We are not the government and therefore do not have to decide on the siege, nor were we asked about it, but we certainly support and will continue to support the government in its political efforts to bring about the evacuation of foreign forces in Beirut.

[Question] What if the political efforts are not successful, will the Labor Party, and you as its leader, then agree to the Cabinet trying to resolve the problem with measures as it sees fit?

[Answer] If you ask me today, the issue at hand is diplomatic negotiations. I do not think I can answer anything beyond this.

[Question] What makes you think we are actually on the verge of success in removing the terrorists by diplomatic means?

[Answer] I have already said: The very fact that the negotiations are still underway and are continuing as well as the not-insubstantial closeness in the positions of the main elements conducting the negotiations.

[Schiffer] Thank you very much, Mr Peres.

We have heard that the Cabinet is more optimistic, that the political negotiations will continue and an additional grace period was granted for mediation efforts by the United States.

Let us hear something more on what the Cabinet resolved today:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Has any kind of progress been made in Habib's talks and did the Cabinet give another grace period to his mediation efforts? And secondly, did the Cabinet also discuss the demonstration staged yesterday by Peace Now? [words indistinct]

[Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor] Regarding the first question, I will not divulge any details on the developments the Cabinet heard. Contacts are underway, and you heard the Cabinet resolutions.

As for the second question, yes the Cabinet did address itself to the demonstration yesterday and to other demonstrations. At the session, the prime minister said the Cabinet will take no account whatsoever of demonstrations organized by MAPAM or its messenger, Peace Now. The Cabinet which had received the vote and confidence of the people and the Knesset will work toward the national interest as it perceives it, toward the removal of the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Well, then, the political contacts are underway. The Cabinet is more optimistic, and it is important that we say this.

The Cabinet also decided to appoint MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat as minister without portfolio, and also made a decision on a new appointment for the director general of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. That's all for now from the prime minister's office.

'Policymaker' Comments

TA050739 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Benny Morris and David Landau]

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday decided to give diplomacy "a few more days" to obtain the peaceful departure of the PLO from Beirut. "But the military option remains open. This is the last opportunity for obtaining a diplomatic solution. We have reached the end of our patience," a Cabinet policymaker said yesterday in Jerusalem.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Menahem Begin briefed top Labour Party leaders about the deliberations. Labour sources said later that the government had decided to give diplomacy one more week.

It is learned from reliable American sources that Washington is still exerting strong pressure on the government not to move into west Beirut.

The Cabinet yesterday flatly rejected a solution allowing for a PLO presence in Lebanon, of the sort that the PLO over the weekend reportedly proposed to U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib through Lebanese intermediaries.

"The Government of Israel categorically rejects any proposal for any sort of presence — political, organizational, or 'token' military -- of the terrorists in Lebanon. All of them, without exception, must leave Lebanon," yesterday's Cabinet communique states. The Cabinet yesterday decided to increase the physical pressures on and tighten the noose around PLO-held west Beirut.

But the Cabinet yesterday took no decision about entering the area.

The official said yesterday that the U.S. supports Israel's stand against any PLO military presence remaining in Lebanon after the PLO evacuates Beirut. But the official suggested that the U.S. remains "more agreeable than Israel" to a continued PLO political presence in Lebanon in a final settlement.

The official was referring to a report that the PLO had proposed that it maintain a "diplomatic" office in Beirut, and other political and organizational offices in Lebanon. The PLO also proposed that "two battalions of Palestinian troops remain in Lebanon as part of the Lebanese Army until all foreign forces leave Lebanese territory.

The senior Israeli official yesterday said that "in principle," there may be nothing wrong with a PLO political office remaining in Beirut. "But in practice, such an office will inevitably need armed 'guards' and would grow from 10 officials to 500, and we would again have a PLO presence in Beirut."

Taking note of the PLO units in and around Tripoli, some ministers are worried that the PLO will simply transfer its headquarters to northern Lebanon and there rebuild its strength.

The Cabinet's extending more time to diplomacy to achieve a solution was partly based on "optimism" generated by the weekend meeting in Beirut between Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and Habib. During the past fortnight of negotiations between Habib, the Lebanese leaders and the PLO leadership, "the Americans have sounded progressively more optimistic about the chances of obtaining a diplomatic solution," said the senior Israeli official.

The Americans apparently now believe that the PLO is willing to leave Beirut, he said.

But he added that the Cabinet, "all Cabinet members," are not yet convinced that the PLO "really means to evacuate Beirut and is not simply playing for time." The official said that the Cabinet ministers yesterday all expressed themselves cautiously, unwilling to give hostages to fortune by expressing a firm belief in either PLO "sincerity" or "insincerity."

The senior official yesterday denied that any "document" consisting of written PLO proposals had been passed on to Israel by Habib. Reports from Lebanon earlier yesterday said that the PLO for the first time had committed its proposals to writing, agreeing, in principle, to leaving Beirut, and had given these to Lebanese intermediaries who had passed them on to Habib.

"The Syrian withdrawal is a far-off matter. The PLO presence is what at the moment concerns the Americans. The U.S. has not really broached this matter (of Syrian withdrawal) seriously with Damascus -- perhaps in order not to give the Syrians the impression that they are being recognized as controlling part of Lebanon," the official said.

One problem still daunting the negotiators is where the PLO men could go if agreement is reached on their leaving Lebanon.

At the moment, no Arab country is showing any particular enthusiasm to receive them.

It was hoped that Algeria would take all or some of them, but Morocco, it is understood, has put its foot down on this idea, fearing that the PLO will support the Polisario guerrillas.

Last night, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the beleaguered PLO should fight to the death in west Beirut, thus implying that his country will not be a haven.

Israeli officials were frankly gratified to hear yesterday from Egyptian presidential aide Usamah al-Baz that Egypt is not anxious to welcome the PLO men to its shore. Earlier statements from Egyptian leaders that the PLO could set up a new centre in Cairo — and even a government-in-exile -- caused deep concern in Jerusalem about the long-term effects on the peace process.

There will be another Cabinet meeting tomorrow or Wednesday.

BEGIN: WE SHALL NOT TOLERATE EVEN 1 TERRORIST

TA042247 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2205 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] We do not want to enter west Beirut and lose more sons, the prime minister said this evening in a speech he delivered before United Jewish Appeal activists from Britain. Mr Begin said there is a chance the IDF will not have to enter west Beirut if all the terrorists leave Lebanon. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori brings the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Begin -- in English] We do not want to enter west Beirut in force because we do not want to give more boys. Nobody did anything in order to relieve the Lebanese themselves....

[Mishori — translates and continues] We do not want to enter west Beirut in force since we do not want to sacrifice any more sons. Nobody did a thing to relieve the Lebanese themselves from terrorism. The IDF brought to Lebanon freedom and human dignity. However, the prime minister says, we do not want to sacrifice more sons. We have sacrificed enough. The prime minister warns the PLO not to start terrorist acts around the world. Remain quiet, Begin says. We gave them conditions for their departure from Beirut which do not humiliate them.

[Begin — in English] We gave them conditions of leaving Beirut which will not humiliate them at all. We told them: You can even take with you your personal weapons so let them take the Kalashnikovs. — We are not afraid of them — and let them go. Let them leave Beirut and Lebanon. We shall not tolerate even one terrorist in Lebanon, not even one because it is Lebanon, it is on our doorstep.

[Mishori -- translates and continues] After the terrorists leave, Begin said, I believe we will sign a peace treaty with Lebanon, and later I will also invite Al-Asad to Jerusalem and we will talk peace. We will talk about a peace treaty with Jordan as well. The prime minister also referred to the PLO's fears that its people will be attacked upon departing Beirut. I am repeating here, he said, that they will not be harmed upon leaving.

[Begin -- in English] I repeat here that they will not come to harm. The word of Israel is sacred. We at the time promised on the 25th of April to leave the Sinai completely.

[Mishori -- translates and continues] We promised to leave the Sinai, he said, and we did withdraw since that was a commitment and this too is a commitment by Israel. The terrorists will leave in safety but all of them should leave. [end recording]

SHARON REITERATES STAND ON ENTERING BEIRUT

TA021615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon interviewed by Avraham Barzilay in Beirut "earlier this afternoon" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, what sort of arrangement would satisfy Israel regarding west Beirut?

[Answer] Israel insists that there should be no terrorists in Lebanon, neither an operational infrastructure nor a political infrastructure. We undertook this campaign neither to intervene in Lebanon's internal affairs nor to fight the Syrians. Israel will insist that there should not be any terrorists in Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Sharon, are you satisfied with the pace at which the political contacts, mainly conducted through envoy Philip Habib, are making progress?

[Answer] Political contacts are underway. The Lebanon problem is a complex one. However, the current deployment of the IDF and their strong hold on the territory, along with preventing additional terrorists from entering the city, provides us with the period of time required for the negotiations. Of course, the negotiations cannot continue indefinitely; they will have to be concluded. Israel's positions on this are very clear. We are glad that on the main issues -- in fact, on most issues -- Israel sees eye to eye with the United States. This is particularly significant when the question concerns expelling all the terrorists from Lebanon and, in effect, removing all foreign forces from Lebanon -- namely, the terrorists, the Syrians as well as the IDF. The IDF, of course, will be happy to leave as soon as possible. We have no interest whatsoever in remaining in Lebanon or in taking even the smallest piece of Lebanese territory -- no interest whatsoever.

[Question] Mr Sharon, will this interval last for a long time, beyond the period we have conceded so far? Will we alter the decision of not entering west Beirut?

[Answer] There has never been a decision not to enter west Beirut. The U.S. President also saw fit to deny and refute those reports alleging that the prime minister had promised him that Israel would not enter west Beirut. We prefer a solution through a settlement rather than through fighting. However, the Israeli Government is determined not to allow a terrorist infrastructure in Lebanon to exist in the future.

[Question] Are we exerting heavier pressure, from the military point of view, on the terrorists besieged in west Beirut?

[Answer] We have adopted all the measures required to this end.

[Question] One last question, Mr Minister. A Lebanese paper yesterday reported on a proposal according to which the terrorists would move to the Tripoli area under the aegis of the Syrians. What is your reaction to this proposal? Is there any chance that we may agree to such a proposal?

[Answer] We have announced that we do not see any room for the terrorists' presence in Lebanon. Thank you.

## United Jewish Appeal Speech

TA041948 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 4 Jul (ITIM) -- "We hope the efforts of the U.S. administration and the Lebanese Government will bear fruit because Israel will not go on waiting and if there is no political solution for removing the terrorists from Beirut, we will have to use some other method," stated Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in a speech to 150 United Jewish Appeal activists from Britain who arrived in Israel today on a 2-day visit. The meeting between the defense minister and the British activists was held at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv.

The defense minister was greeted with a standing ovation by the audience. At the beginning of his remarks he noted how Lebanon had become the center of international terrorism. "I want to emphasize that we are not fighting against the Palestinian people but we are fighting the PLO and Palestinian terrorism. We have never believed that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians and, in contrast, we offered the Palestinians a political solution no other country that ruled them had ever proposed to them: We are offering them autonomy for peaceful coexistence," the minister said.

Sharon further pointed out that since 1965 more than 1,300 people have been killed and more than 6,000 people have been wounded in Israel and in Europe as a result of Palestinian terrorism. "We made up our minds to no longer allow the PLO to maintain its headquarters in Lebanon and we will not let it exist or reamin in Lebanon, neither from the military nor from the political points of view. We will try and get the terrorists out of west Beirut without entering the city and fighting there. We are capable of doing that but we would rather refrain from doing so for two reasons: The terrorists are holding hundreds of thousands of civilians hostage in west Beirut and a war in that quarter would inflict many casualties on this population and we also want to prevent many casualties on our side," Sharon said.

Replying to a question on what would happen if the terrorists left and moved elsewhere, Sharon said in his opinion there is a great difference if they go to Egypt or if they go to Libya. "We would not be happy about their staying in those countries but there is a difference between their stay there and their presence in Lebanon. At present, there is no real government in Lebanon and there has not been such a government for years. Therein lies the danger of their staying in Lebanon. However, the danger will be lessened if they go to another country," the defense minister said.

The defense minister reviewed the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Arabs since 1920 and said in past years the Arabs have amassed large quantitites of weapons in their countries, including thousands of tanks and modern cannons. "Perhaps, all these [were amassed] for a future Soviet purpose along with the huge arms and ammunition depots we seized from the terrorists in Lebanon. It is said that we have an excellent intelligence branch. However, we were also surprised about the size and contents of the depots. Perhaps, only after the war will we know the reason for the large quantitites of weapons amassed there," Sharon noted.

Sharon countered the accusations that the IDF had inflicted heavy casualties on the civilian population. "We can wholeheartedly say that the IDF is the only army in the world that treated civilian population in a careful fashion; thus the large number of our casualties. We want all of us -- Jews in Israel and in the Diaspora and our friends overseas -- to unite in the desire and effort to now reach an agreement [heskem] in Beirut so that we can live in this country and throughout the world without the threat of terrorism," Sharon stated.

He went on to note that if an agreement is reached to remove the PLO and all the foreign armies from Lebanon, Lebanon would be the second country with which we would establish peace. "This cannot be achieved at once but only through extensive economic and political support. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon but we will insist that a stable and strong government be established there rather than a government that would invite the Syrians to remain in Lebanon or a government that would allow the terrorists to return to Beirut," he said.

Replying to questions, the defense minister said, "We believe we will be able to reach peace in Lebanon and contacts will be established between Beirut, Jerusalem and Cairo." He went on to say that the terrorists captured in Lebanon include people from many and various countries in the world "including the country that gives the British not very little trouble." Asked about the number of terrorists according to their countries of origin he replied that "they must be counted and we have not yet done that." He further noted that "we do not want to hold even one centimeter of Lebanese soil and we will get out of there as quickly as possible."

"We are really not seeking your help for eliminating terrorism but we call on you to convince the Free World about the need to fight terrorism wherever it is. Terrorism is a threat to peace; it brought the Soviets to the region; it led to the wars we have had with our neighbors. We believe that we have dealt a severe blow to their infrastructure and that they will find it very hard to build themselves a new infrastructure and we will not give them a chance to resurge and operate," Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon concluded.

SHAMIR MEETS WITH FRENCH MIDDLE EAST ENVOY

TA021112 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1048 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir demands [doresh] that France not intervene in any manner in the contacts underway in Beirut between the United States and the Lebanese Government aimed at removing the PLO from Beirut. The foreign minister said this in a meeting with the secretary general of the French External Relations Ministry, Francis Gutmann, who arrived on behalf of his government to tour the area. Our political correspondent Gad Becker is on the telephone line from the Foreign Ministry.

[Becker -- live] An honest exchange of views -- this is how the talk held this morning between Foreign Minister Shamir and French External Ministry Secretary General Francis Gutmann is defined in diplomatic terminology. The two parties presented their positions, totally opposing views.

Foreign Minister Shamir said Israel does not understand France's efforts to rescue the PLO. This is a surprising effort since its result can only be the continuation of the Lebanese and Palestinian tragedies, since the PLO, as Shamir put it, is the cause of these two tragedies. We now find ourselves at a crucial moment in the Lebanese crisis and everything depends on the PLO's departure from Beirut, the foreign minister said. He firmly requested [biqesh] that France not intervene in any manner in the contacts now underway between the United States and the Lebanese Government aimed at ousting the PLO from there. The French activity to try and rescue the PLO, Shamir said, is not only contrary to the interests of Israel and the stability of the region but also against the will of the legitimate government of Lebanon, a will -- as far as Israel knows -- that the PLO will leave Beirut and Lebanon. The best thing you, the French can do, Shamir says, is to stop your activity in this sphere, which does nothing to solve the problems of Lebanon.

Mr Gutmann warned against Israel's entry into Beirut, a development which he defined as a dreadful drama whose results cannot be foreseen by anyone. He repeated France's commitment to the resolution of the Palestinian problem and the fact that France condemned the Israeli operation in Lebanon.

In answer to a question upon leaving the meeting, he said that despite the disagreements, relations between Israel and France are relations between friendly nations. Israel and France had and will have differences of opinion but, the French representative says, he hopes the two nations will be mature enough to continue their relations despite rather uneasy differences.

BEN-ELISAR COMMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL OF PLO

TA051739 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1720 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Israel is prepared for far-reaching concessions to make possible the terrorists' departure from Lebanon but under no circumstances will it allow them to stay there. This was stated today by the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

[Begin Ben-Elisar recording] We are not aiming at the establishment of a new order in Lebanon but, rather, the guaranteeing of Israel's security -- and this only. If the PLO again takes hold on Lebanese soil it will be impossible for us to set out on a new war. Then everything we have done will have been in vain. I clearly would like them to leave Beirut on their own and I accept even far-reaching concessions which we are ready to make in order to allow them to leave. However, they cannot remain there and this should be clear just as it should be absolutely clear that the State of Israel is not interested in the Lebanese swamp.

The Lebanese must resolve their internal problems on their own. If they do not understand that and if they do not resolve their problems by themselves nobody will do it for them and everything will happen again -- then maybe the Americans will help them. As far as we are concerned, it is very inconvenient for us that it be said we are establishing a new regime, a new government in Lebanon. We do not want this. Let the Lebanese do this, either by themselves or with the help of the Americans. That is a clear U.S. interest. [end recording]

Views Aftermath of Crisis

TA060635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In Jerusalem, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee expressed the hope that ultimately the Peace for Galilee Operation would lead to peace with other Arab countries, first and foremost in Lebanon.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Elisar] This already in itself is a big achievement although that was not the goal of the Operation Peace of Galilee but it is a very very nice byproduct, let us put it this way. I think that some developments might occur in Jordan in favor of peace and who knows, maybe even Syria, but this of course is much too early, not that the Syrians all of a sudden, are today more favorable to peace than they were yesterday; they are for sure not. But again a proof has been given to them that part of war does not pay.

[Correspondent] Are you concerned that Egypt may take some form of sanctions against Israel for carrying out such an operation?

[Ben-Elisar] I hope very much that they will not, and till now they did not, so why should we think that they would? I cannot say that they are happy with this operation in Lebanon, but after all they know exactly as we know how negative a role the PLO has played in the Middle East and that as long as the PLO exists that there is no prospect, a real prospect, for peace in the Middle East. Though they will not admit it, but in this respect we have made it a contribution to peace. I hope they will not think of any sanctions because again, this is a double action. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

PLO Destination Determined

TA052238 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2210 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] Israel will not be sure that an arrangement is indeed achieved on the departure of the the PLO from Beirut before the first terrorists actually embark on the ships. This was stated by a senior political source tonight when referring to the chances of such an arrangement. Nevertheless, it should be said that even if the suspicion that an attempt at fraud is not totally removed from the agenda, progress has been achieved in ongoing contacts. The progress is marked by firm developments. For example, it transpired tonight, following a day of talks, that the question of the destination to which the terrorists will leave may be resolved. It seems that Syria, Algeria and Libya will absorb most of the terrorists.

In the course of the deliberations today another stumbling block which may have slowed down the pace of contacts was removed. Israel made it clear that it will enable Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and his people, who are preoccupied with the negotiations, to get in and out through one of the roadblocks on the approaches to west Beirut. Al-Wazzan had complained that because of the tightening siege he was unable and unprepared to continue his contacts with the PLO members.

Today, at 1600 [140 GMT] another cease-fire took effect in the Beirut area. Defense Minister Sharon accepted an appeal by envoy Philip Habib and ordered a unilateral cease-fire. At the same time, a warning was transmitted to the terrorists -- via the United States and the Lebanese Government -- that if they renew the fire, Israel will react with gravity.

Political sources emphasize that all the military moves in the Beirut area are part of the political campaign to remove the terrorists from Beirut and that these moves are leaving their mark. In the coming days urgent contacts will continue and additional meetings may be held between the Israeli and U.S. representatives. A Cabinet meeting is also expected and Jerusalem is waiting for a political settlement within a few days or, alternatively, for clear proof that the PLO is trying to mislead everybody. At this stage there has been progress in the talks.

Siege To Be Tightened

TA060556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Secretary of State Alexander Haig and envoy Philip Habib have asked Israel to show patience since they are on the way to resolving the problem of the terrorists in Beirut. Haig even said that Habib is already dealing with details of the terrorists' departure from Beirut. Haig sent a request to Israel for self-restraint and the exhaustion of political moves through the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens. Habib made his request during a talk yesterday with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who told Habib that while Israel is ready to give a chance to the political moves, the noose around the terrorists' quarters in Beirut will be tightened.

The political moves have been stepped up over the last few days and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that Yasir 'Arafat has indeed given a document, written and signed by him, to his Lebanese interlocutors, in which he expresses the willingness of the terrorist organizations to leave Beirut with all their people. Our correspondent has learned that one of the terrorists' demands is that they be allowed to leave one of their leaders in Beirut who will head their information office and an office for aiding the Palestinians in Lebanon after the terrorists leave.

## Friday Deadline

TA060744 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Guy Bekhor -- recorded]

[Text] A shroud of secrecy enveloped the meeting held yesterday at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, in (Yarzi), the garden suburb of Beirut, between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and special envoy Philip Habib. At the same time, reports have filtered out on both the Israeli and U.S.-Lebanese sides. In Beirut this morning, the media are reporting that Sharon alloted Habib a 3-day period -- that is, until Friday -- to reach an arrangement for the departure of the terrorists. If this is not achieved by then, the Voice of Lebanon cites Sharon as saying, Israel will be left with no choice but a military solution. At the meeting, the possibility of French forces entering Beirut was raised since the terrorists have expressed opposition to the entry of the Lebanese Army alone into the city. Sharon, according to the sources, was not enthusiastic about this possibility and argued that all that interests his government is the departure of the terrorists from Beirut and nothing more. In this connection, Sharon again emphasized to envoy Habib that Israel will not agree to any PLO political presence in Beirut after their general departure.

Another subject the two discussed at the home of U.S. Ambassador Dillon was the problem of the two passages between the parts of west and east Beirut that have been closed by the IDF. Sarkis, Al-Wazzan and Butrus, complained to Habib that the closure of the passages interferes greatly with the political moves and the mediation which require shuttling between the PLO headquarters in west Beirut and B'abda Palace in the eastern part of the city. Habib raised this problem yesterday before Sharon and apparently the two reached an agreement according to which one passage, that of Gallery Sim'an, will be opened to personages only and will be controlled by the Lebanese Army. Two-way passage will be permitted, especially to Shafiq al-Wazzan, ministers, to Parliament members, to various politicians and also to Lebanese officers holding the rank of brigadier general and up. Whether or not civilians will also be allowed free passage is not yet clear. We recall that now the IDF permits movement through the passages in one direction only. Departures are permitted from west Beirut, but it is impossible to return.

## U.S., France To Send Units

TA061001 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report just in: The United States and France have expressed, it seems, willingness to send units to Beirut to help supervise order in the city following the departure of the terrorists. Political sources in Jerusalem are describing this development as most positive and say that the contacts in Beirut have reached a critical stage. This was learned by our political correspondent Gad Becker.

## CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON WAR

### IDF Options Reviewed

TA021310 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Report on interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpts] "A military solution in Beirut is possible without entering the crowded quarters of the city," the chief of staff disclosed in a special interview with MA'ARIV reviewing the war so far. (The full interview is published on page 13).

The chief of staff says: "There are three ways to remove the terrorists from Beirut.

"A. One -- via negotiations, and we are in the midst of this process. We allowed the terrorists the possibility of leaving safely, by sea or land.

"B. The second way is military.

"C. The third way is a combination of the first two.

"This objective of removing the terrorists from Beirut should be achieved; otherwise we will have to repeat the operation and this will be much harder. If the terrorists do not leave Beirut, we will have to liquidate them. Lebanon cannot prevent their reemergence in the future, nor can a multinational force, nor UNIFIL, nor any other element since the head of the PLO remains despite what it absorbed and the mortal blows it was dealt."

Question: What is the third way, the combination of the political way and the military occupation of Beirut?

Answer: This is a matter of tactics. This depends on which method is acted upon in the political sphere, what contributes and what does not contribute. However, a solution must be found to this issue -- the existence of the terrorists' commands and the terrorist leaders in Beirut.

Question: Is a military solution possible without entering the crowded quarters of Beirut?

Answer: The answer is yes. There is a military solution to this but in the meantime efforts are directed to the political process.

### Text of Interview

TA021510 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jul 82 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by Ya'aqov Erez -- date and place not given]

[Text] There is calm in the fighting zone in Lebanon. It is impossible to determine whether this is a lull between battles or a cease-fire after which the fighting will cease. During this period Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan found time to answer our questions, to sum up the way in which the war was carried out, to point to the main lessons and express his views on several issues.

I went to the chief of staff for an interview on the war, but I could not refrain from also asking about his personal feelings.

It is impossible to ignore the more than 4 years during which Refa'el Eytan, "Raful," has been the commander of the IDF; the clashes he has had during those years in arguments over the budget, the organization of the IDF, and many other issues that sprang up during his period in office.

I asked: "How do you feel now? Are you personally satisfied with the way the IDF acted in Lebanon?"

"I think," he answered, "that the war has proved that the path I drew up, and which the army followed, is the proper one. And on this matter I remember the fight over the budget and the opposition to a command headquarters for field troops and to the organizational changes. I knew how to differentiate between muscle and fat and between fat and water, but there was a great deal of talk and I think the army knew how to take advantage of its budget in a superb way. It is just a pity that these things are proved in a campaign, in war. Now they will come and try to contradict these things; they will come and repeat what they said; they will come to justify their claims. But we have proved that we were right.

"The war made these things more prominent and valid. Had there not been a war -- and how we wish there had not been -- it would have been possible to say: Correct, that is theoretical. But the genuine proof took on substance at such a time of emergency. I am not happy about the war, but I am happy that the path I took is producing benefits that can be clearly seen."

[Question] Chief of Staff, I would like to discuss the first stage of the military operation, the air force operation....

Answer] The air force is a story in itself. The air force has always been advanced; that is how it should be. And this advance applies to all fields. One field that was marginal in the air force -- that of support for the land forces -- has been revolutionized. In this field the air force has demonstrated an impressive ability, and it has saved many lives and much time. In the field of air superiority, I think the air force has never before demonstrated such a level of ability, without losses in specific missions -- really without losses.

In my opinion, this situation puts our air force in the forefront of air forces that we know of. I do not want to compete with anyone, but the price of the air force is worth every shekel because of what the country gained from it. In this war the air force has proved its ability in all fields. It worked under all types of circumstances: in terrible weather, day and night, in battle support, in dogfights, in attacking the missile bases, in destroying tanks in antitank helicopters, in transport, in evacuating the wounded, in supplying the forces, everywhere, at any time, under any conditions.

[Question] Is the advance in the navy also as great, relatively, as that of the air force?

[Answer] Definitely. The navy is a very modern corps. It is sophisticated, it has improved. It has operational knowledge of a very high standard, although a missile boat looks like a nutshell beside an aircraft carrier such as the Eisenhower, Kennedy or Forrestal.

The navy, for the first time in the history of Israel and of our wars, landed forces to the rear of the enemy. It landed large armored forces with excellent precision, exactly in accordance with the plans, and went on to deal with amphibious operational transport of forces in accordance with our operational needs. The navy also carried out patrols and surveillance with impressive efficiency. The navy has prepared itself for many years and this has been shown not just in war. We knew this after previous routine security actions against the terrorists and strikes in Lebanon. And this applies to both the naval commandos and the ships.

[Question] And the land forces?

previous interview with you, in MA'ARIV, I said that in the next war there would be several surprises. This has come true. I did not then want to say what they were exactly and this time, too, it may be that I will not go into detail. But everyone who followed the war and the various battles will identify the innovations and those surprises.

[Question] Which innovations can you mention?

[Answer] I will discuss them one by one. In the land forces I mentioned the level of training. The method of training the reservists, the support measures for the training, the method of training, the training bases; all of these have raised the forces to a high standard. The land forces have to work well in the field -- train, travel, fire, dig in and assault. They must do all these things genuinely well.

The training method that we have used throughout the years has proved itself and has succeeded in maintaining the standard of the reservists and has even raised it. The operational standard of the regular army is higher than it has ever been. In another 5 years it will be higher, but today it is on a very high standard; I would say it is satisfactory. It worked in hilly terrain and in difficult areas and its ability to use units of all standards is impressive.

The training standard enabled it to adjust to all conditions and pressure in the field, whether terrain pressure or enemy pressure. We came up against all of these in Lebanon. We came up against quite unimaginable terrain, even after studying and checking maps and aerial films. And we came up against a completely different enemy; in both his fighting methods, his equipment and his quantity.

The second topic in the land forces is fighting weapons. For the first time in war, weapons whose development was begun many years ago were brought into use. Now they have proved themselves on the battlefield, and impressively, despite the doubts that existed about some of them. This applies to both the air, the sea and the land. Now we are speaking of the land and I think that it is still impossible to interpret, because the war may not be over. Moreover, perhaps we will still need to use these weapons against other enemies in the next war, if there is one, Heaven forbid.

What I told you in the previous interview -- and I did not then want to go into detail -- I will say again: The fighting weapons have proved themselves from the aspect of functioning, results and surprise.

[Question] Have the main lessons already been learned from the battles? And following these lessons, will there be changes in the structure of the IDF?

[Answer] From the first and second day of the battles we began to learn lessons and put them into practice. Some of them have already been implemented. In other matters we need time in order to know and analyze what happened exactly, what the activity was and what the results were. For the moment I do not see any organizational change required by the war which we did not know about beforehand or did not think of. For example, we knew that the logistic system of the armored formations could look different and should look different and we at headquarters were striving for changes in order to save manpower and measures. The war has proved this and we are already acting accordingly. The war accelerated the process.

We have interesting conclusions from a certain organization that proved itself in an excellent way. However, it seems that we will make several organizational changes that will increase even more the military's effectiveness.

The decisive majority of the enemy's tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed by tank guns, but in this war the destruction of tanks by infantry corps and paratroopers also occurred. Indeed, many tanks were destroyed this time by soldiers from very short ranges. I am already not certain that for every tank destroyed by a soldier the soldier will receive a commendation. Every case will be examined on its own merits.

[Question] Have investigations of battles and recommendations for commendations already begun?

[Answer] Every unit is now conducting an investigation in the platoon framework and upward. We have no need to hurry. We will not publish albums or books and we will not call settlements by the name of formations, nor will we make all the noise that was made after the previous wars. We will conduct ourselves with modesty, honor and pragmatism.

[Question] It was recently reported that the war plan was prepared a long time ago, before you were appointed chief of staff, when another government was in power. What is your reaction to this?

[Answer] Ever since the IDF was established we have always dealt with operational planning, both offensive and defensive. I read such a statement in the press and I think that it was neither intentional nor to the point, but rather personal. This is an invention.

Since the major problem of recent years was Lebanon, our plans regarding Lebanon were more detailed than for the other fronts. The campaign called Peace for Galilee was concluded in its present and final form about 7 or 8 months ago when states of alert began. In fact, I should correct myself -- longer than that, when the heavy fire from Lebanon began last July. It is very probable that if a cease-fire had not been declared then, the campaign would have been carried out in its present form a year ago.

There are alternatives to all plans. These are plans, but they are considered secondary ones. This holds true for every arena and for every fighting form.

I can say that this operation, in this form, in detail, was prepared about a year ago approximately. The general framework -- if memory serves me -- was prepared 6 months earlier, namely, 18 months ago.

[Question] What were the major issues that you, as chief of staff, decided in the planning? What were the decisions that you made in the course of the operation?

[Answer] A short while before the operation -- this was by accident, without knowing the date -- the plan was updated and then I totally changed certain directions of major efforts. There were changes in the timetable as well. Two major things -- the landings from sea, concentrating forces at the rear of the enemy and the form in which this should be done, as well as the directions of the major efforts -- these were the changes I determined before we know when the operation would be carried out.

[Question] What were the orders you received in the course of the operation?

[Answer] There were many such orders, several daily. I cannot remember them in detail.

[Question] There are claims that the last move -- approaching the Beirut-Damascus highway -- was initiated by the army without the knowledge of the political echelon. Is this true?

[Answer] This is an absolute distortion of the truth. There was not a single move by the army that the political echelon did not know about and approve. The acting prime minister [Simha Ehrlich] can quote all the talks between us with the defense minister and via the defense minister. Anyone who blames the army for this is acting unfairly and indecently and does not know the details.

[Question] Was there more intervention by the political echelon in the course of this war than in past wars?

[Answer] I have no idea. I was not in such places in previous wars. In my opinion, the method of work of the political echelon and the General Command, the way they assessed the situation, was very good. According to the history of the Yom Kippur war which I read, this [operation] was on an immeasurably higher level. One should quickly avoid the mistakes of the Yom Kippur war.

[Question] Since you mentioned the Yom Kippur war, were there any outstanding lessons drawn from that war which were applied in this war?

[Answer] This is a completely different war. This is war which we initiated. The Yom Kippur war was initiated by the enemy. Lessons were applied in training, arms, war doctrine, and of course the form of building and organizing the forces.

[Question] Have you received feedback from the soldiers and reserve soldiers in the field who were impressed by the way those lessons were learned?

[Answer] Yes, for example, the emergency warehouse units and the speed of mobilization -- I have not heard a single complaint and I stayed with many units before the war began and when the organizing was underway. I am also talking of the level of training and other spheres in which the soldiers were drilled.

[Question] The fog of war ['arafel gerav] was very thick during the first days of the operation and it is continuing even now. Reserve soldiers, regular army soldiers and officers in the field are asking many questions on this issue. Why was the fog of war decided upon? Why is it lasting so long?

[Answer] First, what does fog of war mean? Does this mean that you, as a civilian, do not know exactly what I will do tomorrow? Does it mean that the enemy will not know what our intentions are? If this is fog of war, this is very good and let it be thick from the beginning until the end. Let me ask a question for comparison's sake: Was more known in the Yom Kippur war than today? In the 6-day war, when the war was initiated -- was more known? No. Nothing was known after the first day regarding what would be done the next night and this was intended so that the enemy would not know our intentions and would not be able to prepare and organize, and the world would not be able to organize either.

In my opinion, anyone complaining about the thick fog simply feels that he is an outsider.

[Question] I am not referring to civilians. I am referring to the soldiers and even the commanders.

[Answer] I do not think the soldiers today know less than what I knew when I was soldier and commander in 1973 or 1967 or 1956.

[Question] Regarding the objective of the war in the field, the thing that is called "the borders of our forces" -- were there changes made on this matter and if so why?

[Answer] Whoever complains that the war deviated from the planning, as it were, let him remember 1967. The plan then was to cut off the Gaza Strip. Then Al-'Arish was reached, and then it was said: "Let's go to (Bi'r Lahfan)." When they saw that (Bi'r Lahfan) was empty they said: "Let's go to the canal." Was the liberation of Jerusalem, the occupation of Judaea and Samaria or the Golan Heights planned?

This operation is different from the examples I have mentioned in that the government defined all the objectives we reached. The planning framework was presented to the government.

[Question] To reach Beirut? To link up with the Christians?

[Answer] No. This was not the definition. Even if the arrows [on the planning charts] point to a place, the arrow is marked so that the commanders will think about what can happen in the next stage and about which axes they will be able to use tomorrow or the day after -- so that they will learn the field, understand its character and know how to organize the force.

The government defined the operation in these words:

A) To give the IDF the mission of removing all the Galilee settlements from the range of fire of the terrorist concentrations, headquarters and bases in Lebanon. B) The operation's name is Peace for Galilee. C) During the carrying out of this decision the Syrian Army is not to be attacked unless it attacks our forces. D) The State of Israel continues to aspire to the signing of a peace agreement with independent Lebanon, while maintaining its territorial integrity.

This objective, which speaks about distancing the terrorists and destroying their bases in Lebanon, is perfectly in keeping with the plans. Perfectly. The destruction of the bases in southern or central Lebanon is not in question. All of Lebanon is involved. I think that for reasons unrelated to the operation, efforts are being made to raise various contentions. This is connected with the fog of battle. Why must we make everything clear? So that the enemy will know how to prepare himself? So that the United Nations will stop us? Even if a few VIP's are told in the strictest confidence, it immediately gets to the press, and with great rejoicing, for reasons we all know.

[Question] The extension of the fighting to the Syrian sector, the attack on the missile bases, the land strike -- was this also within the framework of the preliminary planning?

[Answer] This possibility was taken into account in the plan. I changed the plan in this regard also so that this would occur as late as possible. The clash with the Syrians on land came about because the Syrians decided to clash with us. They tried to block the axis in Jazzin. We succeeded in devastating them. Surface-to-air missiles bothered us more as our forces advanced northward until we reached a situation in which our forces were unable to receive assistance unless we dealt with the missiles first. Whoever says that the attack on the missiles led to escalation forgets that we did not deal with the missiles last year because of the weather. What we did not do in April 1981 we did in June 1982.

[Question] Why didn't the Syrians extend the fighting to the Golan Heights?

[Answer] I think the Syrians were surprised by this war, and in their own words: "The war occurred at an inopportune time and place." The war caught them with their pants down. This is the difference between our initiative and that of the enemy. In the Yom Kippur war they caught us unprepared.

[Question] From what you are saying it emerges that if we had launched a preemptive strike in the Yom Kippur war the campaign might have evolved differently. Has this supposition been proved as a result of today's lessons?

[Answer] Absolutely. The consideration then was political, not military. Taking the initiative has supreme and decisive importance. The Syrians saw they were beaten and therefore they did not act on the Golan Heights. Their antiaircraft missile battery was eliminated. After having pinned such high hopes on the battery, they suddenly saw its destruction in 2 and 1/2 hours and without our suffering even a single loss. Therefore they preferred to clash with us in Lebanon. We also took precautionary steps and reinforced the Golan Heights.

[Question] Were the Syrian losses heavy? Was their damage extensive?

[Answer] The Syrian losses were heavy -- in the air and on land. I think the Syrians lost about 500 tanks. Their commandos were destroyed completely and their myth was shattered. The destruction of their missile battery was a mortal blow to them, and this is a blow not only to the Syrians but to all those who are dependent on similar batteries in Europe and elsewhere.

[Question] Why was the cease-fire violated? Why did the fighting resume on the Beirut-Damascus highway?

[Answer] What is a cease-fire violation? On a certain day it was determined that there would be a cease-fire while the Arabs stood on the brink of collapse. So it was in all past wars and so it was today too. The Syrian 81st Division suffered losses. Some of its T-72 tanks caught fire. They were without antiaircraft missiles. And our air force downed 85 of their planes. The Syrian deployment was crumbling. We honored the cease-fire, but we said that there would be no attrition as in the past.

We adopted the method of "if they fire with one cannon, we fire with one cannon; if they fire with two, we fire two." So, the Syrians acted just as they had in the past. The cease-fire had barely just begun when they started activity in the field. We said we would not act as we had in the past or play the game of who-fired-first yesterday or a week ago. These are stupid games. When we saw the Syrian behavior we said: We will teach them a lesson somewhere else; somewhere that is convenient for us, somewhere that will hurt them more. We will not accept a war of attrition. Therefore, in my opinion, this war looks different because we did not act according to their rules of the game. Not in any way whatsoever.

[Question] Is there a possibility that the war will end while the terrorists and their headquarters are still in Beirut?

[Answer] It must be understood that the large terrorist deployment was all built over the past year. Look at what they built over the past year in the field, at the thousands of tons of supplies and ammunition they brought, the cannons and the tanks. Everything was done over the past year.

[Question] Just over the past year?

[Answer] Yes. Just during the past year -- since the cease-fire took effect in July last year. At that time there was no such system such as we see and are now transporting to Israel. If they stay in Beirut this system will be rebuilt, say, in another year, and we will again have to deal with it in another year. And if you say, "Ok, they will leave Beirut, but they will fight somewhere else and will build their headquarters there," I will answer no. Why? Because only in Lebanon could they build such a system of a state-within-a-state.

In no other Arab country would they be able to set that up — not in Jordan and not in Syria. Neither Syria, nor Libya, nor Algeria, nor Tunisia, nor Egypt want that since the establishment of such a system means the elimination of the host country. Lebanon was eliminated as a sovereign country and therefore the terrorists were able to do as they pleased.

[Question] What do we know of Israeli soldiers in the hands of the enemy?

[Answer] We have no precise information on the number of captured soldiers. We know about the pilot. We have evaluations but this is a sensitive subject and should not be discussed. It should be clear to the enemy that we will take a very grave view of attempts to hurt our prisoners of war.

[Question] What about the terrorists captured by us? There are rumors that some of the Munich massacre perpetrators, the "Red Brigades" and the "Baader-Meinhoff" members fell into our hands. Is this true?

[Answer] We have thousands of captives, but there is a lot of work sorting them out, and we have begun interrogating them. They include citizens of various countries from the Middle East and outside it. Within a month we will know exactly who we are holding.

[Question] What will we do with so many captives?

[Answer] We shall see. We are setting up a camp for them in Lebanon.

[Question] What is your assessment of the level of fighting of the terrorists and of the Syrian soldiers?

[Answer] We will be able to answer this question in a more detailed manner when we sum up the war. The very fact that we have thousands of captives is evidence that thousands did not fight or did not fight till the end. At no place could they withstand the IDF, neither by day nor by night, nor against the infantry forces, nor against the armored forces, and certainly not against the air force. The Syrian combatant has not changed, in my opinion. He has not changed significantly from what we knew in the Yom Kippur war, neither in the air nor on land. In certain spheres, his level was lower due to the initiative being ours.

[Question] Does this apply to their commandos as well?

[Answer] I would not attribute to the commando soldiers anything they do not deserve, nor will I detract from them anything they merit. When we analyze the battles we will realize their real level. I think they fought on a reasonable level in several places and on a stupid level in others. As far as the Syrian commandos are concerned -- we saw attempts to act on the battlefield at a high level, and the result was activity on a low level due to incorrect reading of the battlefield and inability to improvise and change plans. The moment the plans were disrupted they "got lost" and thanks to our initiative their plans were disrupted. We should maintain the gap between us and the Arabs in all spheres: first in the personnel sphere on the level of training and then in the technological sphere.

[Question] Did the Lebanese forces, the Phalangists, prove themselves in the course of the battles?

[Answer] The Christians in Lebanon proved they could carry out or persist in things, to carry out actions in accordance with their relative size, with the relative needs of the tasks. They did so in the past and are doing this now as well although they did not participate in the fighting with us.

[Question] If a new government is set up in Lebanon, will the Christian force be able to have military control there?

[Answer] I think so. It should be emphasized that we did not ask them for anything, nor did they ask us for anything. We did not fight together anywhere in this operation.

[Question] However, I hear from many Christians in Lebanon that they bless us for having taken the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

[Answer] We took out our own chestnuts. If there was, by chance, a common chestnut, it was also removed. The Palestinians are a common chestnut since they fought us.

[Question] Chief of Staff, how long will the IDF remain in Lebanon?

[Answer] The great prophets said 3 days. The mediocre prophets said a month. We have so far been there for 3 weeks and 4 days. I do not know how long this will last. I assume the stay will be as long as it takes the problems for which we entered Lebanon to be resolved. How long will that be? I do not know.

[Question] Many IDF soldiers were killed in the war in Lebanon, many were wounded. There is talk today about the dear price Israel paid in lives.

[Answer] I have always been careful about estimating the number of casualties this or another operation will cost. Even 10 fallen soldiers cannot be replaced and every family which paid the heavy price can find no consolation. Nevertheless, we should think about what could have happened if we had not taken the initiative. According to plans found among the seized documents, we know that the terrorists had a plan to shell with artillery and katyushas the settlements from Dan [in the east] to Nahariyya in the west. How many casualties would we have suffered then? The price would have been 10 times as high. One should remember that in the period of the war of attrition we lost 700 soldiers and in occupying Jerusalem many soldiers.

To all those who paid the price I would like to say that this is our way of living ever since the Jewish people returned to Eretz Yisra'el. There is no consolation. There are no words to console the bereaved families. There is only hope -- that there will be no more wars, that this fighting generation will make it easier for the coming generations to continue the work of building Eretz Yisra'el.

TV Interview

TA021556 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by IDF correspondents Yosi 'Abadi and Pinhas 'Idan and by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat -- live in studio]

[Question] Chief of Staff, some time before the war you said once or twice that there was a military solution to the problem of the PLO in Lebanon. Today, Sir, are we close to a solution to the PLO problem in Lebanon?

[Answer] I think so, and we must look at this issue from another viewpoint: Could we, without a military action of the sort that has occurred, have reached some sort of political solution? My answer is no. It would have been impossible to reach a solution acceptable to us without military action. Political moves are now being taken in the wake of the military action. I think there is a good chance they will bear fruit and the problem of the PLO and the terrorists in Lebanon will be resolved as Israel decided it should be resolved.

[Question] With the PLO being expelled from Beirut in one form or another, with it leaving or being expelled, will that be the solution?

[Answer] We can say expelled, we can say it will leave with honor, we can say that it will be cleared out with disgrace, we can use all sorts of expressions. The last and decisive terrorist stronghold in Lebanon is the small enclave that has been left in their hands in Beirut, but the size of the place they are in has no importance. What is important is the very fact that they are there, and if they remain there, as I see it, they will be able to rebuild in Lebanon everything they had, and even more. This is something that Israel cannot accept in any form.

[Question] Does this mean that if a political solution fails, the IDF must then find a military solution to the problem of Beirut; and, if so, what sort of solution?

[Answer] It does not have to be one or the other; there can be pressure through use of military measures in order to increase the political pressure. I think a combination of such pressure and a continuation of political activity can be found. In my opinion, not much more than this is needed given the situation they are in.

[Question] This morning the papers reported the IDF is tightening the encirclement of Beirut. Is this correct and what does this mean?

[Answer] I do not know who is wandering around Beirut and seeing tightening, but Beirut is closed and closed up tight. There are exits from it and we encourage honest civilians who have been caught inside the city or who lived in it to leave it as they choose, to go either north to Tripoli or east to Syria. If they are Lebanese inhabitants, Lebanese citizens who were expelled by the terrorists from southern Lebanon, they are entitled to return to their homes. But inside, everything that is connected with the terrorists -- arms, food, other aid, by sea and on land -- is closed and it is impossible to penetrate that blockade.

[Question] Sir, as of this moment, what do we actually know about the terrorists' military situation in west Beirut?

[Answer] What we know does not have to be precise. We know what the situation was in Beirut; we do not know who has escaped from other places and entered Beirut and we will not know, until the blockade on Beirut is lifted, who has succeeded in leaving. But, as an example: We know the Syrian 85th Brigade, which was sited in Beirut, was decreased in force to a third of the size it was at the beginning of the war. We estimate that, of a tank battalion of that brigade that totalled 40 tanks at the beginning of the war, one has been left intact; and from an artillery battalion that was at their disposal that had at least 18 artillery pieces, three or four are left. I cannot estimate how much ammunition has been left to them.

There are various estimates as to how many terrorists there are in Beirut. There are some who count them in thousands, there are some who count them in many thousands and there are some who count them as being less; but it is not the absolute number of people bearing arms that determines their military power or ability. In my opinion, their situation is bad, despite the propaganda they are disseminating and the interviews they are giving. Their situation is bad both from the military viewpoint and from the psychological viewpoint.

[Question] Would you say their potential strength today lies in the very fact of their being in a relatively densely populated city, under the cover of a civilian population?

[Answer] I do not think they are planning their moves around the civilian population or that they need their cover. I do not think they act in this way; they have never acted like that anywhere. The civilian population affects us. The very fact of the presence of an innocent population -- children, women and others -- in such a place forces us, and rightly so, and it is good that this is so, to act in another way. If we only had a problem with the terrorists or only with the remnants of the Syrian brigade that was in Beirut, we might have acted differently a long time ago.

[Question] Given the existence of that population, can a military solution be carried out -- that is, can there be a military solution without entering the densely-populated quarters in Beirut?

[Answer] In certain situations it can be done, but do not ask me to go into detail here about our options for action.

[Question] Sir, I would not want to ask you political questions because one does not ask political questions of a chief of staff, and we do not expect political answers; but, nevertheless, there is a question which I think is on the border and it requires an answer by the chief of staff. There is a public debate in Israel about the war's goals. The debate is being conducted both in the Knesset, in the press and among the general public. Is this argument disturbing the IDF? Is it making things difficult for the chief of staff?

[Answer] I very much respect your desire not to ask me political questions, but you did not restrain yourself and you had to stick that in, so we will forgive you. The war's objectives as they were defined by the government are clear and well defined, and it was according to them that the operational program was planned. As far as I know, objectives have never before been defined in such a way, before a campaign or a war; certainly not during the Yom Kippur war, because that was a war started by the Arabs; not in 1967, which was a war started by us; no objective was defined. Before the war, for example, to unify Jerusalem -- every Jew in the world thought or could have thought that this was the prime objective, and so it should have been, of the nation of Israel in Eretz Yisr'el. But that was not defined as the war's objective -- take Judaea and Samaria, or the Golan Heights. But on the present question, when the government decided on the need to fight the terrorists in Lebanon, it also decided on the objectives and I will quote, perhaps not precisely, but the government decided that it had to push back from the northern settlements the artillery of all kinds and it had to push back the terrorists, their bases and their command headquarters in Lebanon.

[Question] Did that include removing the terrorists from Beirut?

[Answer] From Lebanon, and no more than that in accordance with the definition and the military needs, which determine from where they will be removed. If you are asking specifically about Beirut -- Beirut is in fact the last place that now gives the terrorists, and that can give the terrorists in the future, the chance to come to life again in Lebanon, or it can prevent them from doing that. Israel, in my opinion, should prevent the terrorists from returning to establish what they had in Lebanon: a lot of strength, a great deal of equipment, many weapons, which we will certainly touch upon later on in the interview.

[Question] That is, without removing the terrorists from Beirut, either politically or militarily, the Peace for Galilee campaign will not be complete?

[Answer] It has not been defined whether it will be necessary to remove them politically or militarily. The definition says and determines that the terrorists, their bases and their command headquarters in Lebanon must be destroyed. Wherever there is a command headquarters, it is dealt with. Wherever there is a base, it is hit; it is either assaulted or conquered and held. And this also applies to Beirut. But Beirut, because of its character and what there is in it -- not terrorists, but the very fact of its being the capital of a paralyzed country that does not rule itself -- is a separate problem. Hence, it is being dealt with politically.

[Question] In your estimation, can there be a situation in which the Christians will help, in one way or another, to conquer west Beirut?

[Answer] There are some who are alleging that is an objective of the war -- I say allege in the negative sense of the word, as though we came and entered and are in Lebanon in order to upset the existing order there so as to give the Christians more power and so on.

We did not enter Lebanon in order to upset things. We have not used the Christians' help in any part of the campaign. We are not there in order to change their status and we will leave Lebanon when we do not need to be there according to the way we see things. The Christians, in my opinion, in the current situation, as far as I know them and their ability, will not be able to conquer Beirut as it is by themselves.

[Question] Are we disappointed by the position of the Christians, their ability, perhaps, to help find a solution to the terrorist problem in Lebanon?

[Answer] No. We did not expect great things from them and we did not ask them for anything. Their ability is related to their situation. There are some people who thought that the Christians in Lebanon are a great and large force; but, in my opinion, anybody who thinks this does not know the conditions there. The Christians' strength is now enough for them to defend themselves, but their strength did not help them to defend themselves over the previous years. There were cases when the terrorists, with or without the Syrians, overran and massacred them in several places. Today their position in this field is different. They can defend themselves; they can fight in the places where they are.

[Question] What is the nature of the battles that the Christians waged with the Syrians this week?

[Answer] The Christians did not wage battles with the Syrians. Not everything that appears in the papers, if all those papers will forgive me, is correct. The Christians have returned to certain places on the mountain ridge east of the territory that was always held by them, east of Beirut, east of Juniyah; they have returned to the places that are populated by Christians. As far as I know, the Syrians fired at them with artillery or katyushas and they returned fire with what they have and that is all. If those are battles, then I do not know what battles are.

[Question] Was the Syrian intervention in the fighting an example of actions that had not been planned in advance and where improvisation was required?

[Answer] We took into account the possibility that the Syrians, at a certain stage, would intervene or that there would be a clash with them. There have always been aerial clashes with the Syrians. We knew in advance that this would happen, even in the early stages of the fighting -- and indeed it occurred. On land, we planned the campaign in such a way that the chance of Syrian intervention would be postponed until as late as possible. We drew up the operational program accordingly and indeed the first contact with them was late, even a little later than we had thought. That allowed us to complete the mission rapidly and it also put the Syrians in an unpleasant situation.

[Question] Does the IDF deployment against the Syrians on the current lines permit the achievement of a political arrangement with them; does it permit removing them from Lebanon?

[Answer] The deployment does not so decisively determine what political arrangement there will be with the Syrians. Our deployment against them is preventing them from making achievements and has decreased the Syrians' chance of being as active a factor in Lebanon as they were previously, and it may be that this will influence the results of the future political negotiations -- who will remain in Lebanon, where will they remain in Lebanon and what their status will be.

[Question] In what way has Israel's situation been improved following the fighting over the Beirut-Damascus highway?

[Answer] I think that Israel's main enemy -- I do not know whether to say the main enemy, but that force with which we are fighting over Eretz Yisra'el -- is the Palestinians and everything they have: terrorist and military organizations and military units and their entire infrastructure in Lebanon. They have been dealt a mortal blow, and the results of that blow will be felt in the future struggle for Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] Is there any truth to the reports that the Syrians are reinforcing inside Lebanon? As a result of those reports, is there, perhaps, a risk of a renewed fighting with them?

[Answer] Now that there is a cease-fire -- and the cease-fire is being maintained -- of course each side is organizing itself better, or trying to organize itself better than it was organized previously, on the day of the cessation of fighting. The Syrians are doing this and we are also doing this.

[Question] Does the extension of IDF service mean the IDF is prepared for a prolonged stay in Lebanon?

[Answer] Prolonged or shortened, that is a relative matter. Relative to the 6-day war or our stay in the Sinai? Relative to our stay in the Golan Heights? Relative to what? We need to remain in Lebanon until an arrangement, as the Government of Israel has determined, goes into effect there and the PLO, with all that involves, cannot spring up again in Lebanon. If, as a result of that, Lebanon goes back to being a country that controls its territory, fine. If there has to be another force there to make sure that Lebanon will be able to go back to being an independent country and the terrorist infrastructure and a military power opposing Israel cannot be established there, fine. If not, we may have to remain there and hold it until these things are to our satisfaction.

[Question] Does that mean that a PLO retreat, let us assume to Tripoli in the north, is also unacceptable to us?

[Answer] In its decision, as it has been publicized, Israel said: The terrorists must retreat from Lebanon, and not from one part of Lebanon to another part.

[Question] Will the PLO not also be able to organize itself militarily somewhere else and, as a result of this, we will be required to deploy accordingly?

[Answer] The PLO somewhere else?

[Question] Yes, if it is expelled from Beirut, completely expelled from Lebanon, can it deploy somewhere else, from the military aspect?

[Answer] In my estimation, no sensible country and no regime wanting to stay in power will permit the PLO to organize itself on its territory as it was organized in Lebanon. The very fact of the situation in Lebanon allowed the PLO to organize itself, because Lebanon had no ability to oppose it. Now we hear in the media that Egypt, which had previously agreed to permit the PLO to organize in Egypt when it is evacuated from Beirut or Lebanon, has retracted this. I think that this was on the news this morning or yesterday evening and I believe that this is so, because with all the internal problems they have, they cannot allow themselves -- I am speaking of the Egyptians -- to let such a body organize itself in their midst. Syria, certainly not. To this day Syria has not permitted the PLO to organize itself as it was organized in Lebanon. Jordan, certainly not. Iraq, no. Libya, no. If any country loses control of itself and permits the PLO to organize in its midst as happened in Lebanon, its fate will be the same as that of Lebanon.

[Question] Does this situation that you have described not lessen the chances that the PLO will leave Beirut?

[Answer] It will have no alternative. The question is not whether it will leave -- it must leave Beirut. But its chances of reorganizing somewhere else in the world are, in my opinion, very low, if at all. Therefore, we must insist that they leave Lebanon.

[Question] If it does so, what will its fate be?

[Answer] Then we will have to see to its fate. We must see to our own fate.

[Question] Sir, reports have been published saying that now that the PLO's military infrastructure has been destroyed and it has been dealt a heavy blow, it will turn to small attacks abroad. In your opinion, is this a correct evaluation?

[Answer] They are doing this all the time. I think the blow they received in Lebanon will influence their ability to organize international terrorism. It is, in fact, international terrorism. This will have an influence, a negative one, from their point of view.

[Question] Can you foresee a situation in which the PLO would turn into a purely political organization, conducting a political struggle through the UN or other institutions?

[Answer] Possibly. However, I think that even an organization of that sort -- that is, only political occupations without a military headquarters -- will meet with Arab hesitation to allow them to work from their territory. Nobody will regard a political body alone, without the military headquarters it had in Lebanon, in the same way as they did when it had a military force. They had influence and were able to conduct international terrorism throughout the world. What we are finding in Lebanon in terms of equipment, fighting weapons, stores, proves there was an organization far beyond their needs in Lebanon. They would have had to recruit 150,000-200,000 people to man everything we are finding there. We have not yet found everything and it is very possible that that system had been intended to serve international terrorism.

[Question] Chief of Staff, one last question as the program is almost over. Exactly 1 year ago, in July 1981, we agreed to a cease-fire in the north following the shellings. Had there not been a cease-fire then, could the IDF have then implemented and been ready for such a campaign?

[Answer] Yes. I heard -- I read in a paper a few days ago that someone said that this campaign was planned by Defense Minister Shim'on Peres and the former chief of staff, Mordekhay Gur. I think this is a provocative statement with no basis in reality. The IDF was prepared for this campaign last year. The IDF planned this campaign, or one similar to it, on a small scale about 1 and 1/2 years ago. It is possible that last year, had the cease-fire not come into effect, we would have been forced to put the campaign into operation then instead of this year. Then matters appeared to be completely different. Everything, or almost everything, that was accumulated and organized in Lebanon was organized during the year since the cease-fire.

## MAJOR GENERAL DRORI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA022005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Interview with commander of Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, by correspondent on defense affairs Ron Ben-Yishay -- date, place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Sir, you were the commander of the IDF units which operated in the Peace for Galilee campaign. In your assessment, was the mission -- given the way it ended -- completed?

[Answer] The missions entrusted to the army have been fully carried out. At the same time, there are other missions which may be entrusted to the army in the future.

[Question] That is, you are saying that if you are entrusted with further missions concerning a continuation of the battles you will be able to carry them out.

[Answer] We set out to fight the terrorists. We also got entangled in a war with the Syrians who stood in the way of our fight against the terrorists. The missions entrusted to us so far in the war against the terrorists have been completed. However, there are still terrorists in Lebanon, mainly in Beirut -- both headquarters and fighters. Clearly, this issue is currently being dealt with and the army is preparing itself to deal with this matter.

[Question] In your opinion, is it possible to destroy the terrorists' headquarters and organizational infrastructure in Beirut without suffering many casualties on our side?

[Answer] We are an army and an army deals with operational plans for various situations. Regarding such a situation we also have plans. We drew up plans about it in the past just as we drew up plans for many other possibilities on other fronts as well, and not just concerning the terrorists. When drawing up a plan the question of casualties is taken into consideration; it is one of the most important factors. We believe our plan is certainly feasible from the military point of view and that it is the best plan that can be developed also as far as casualties on our side are concerned.

[Question] In your assessment, what is the situation of the terrorists and the Syrians in west Beirut?

[Answer] Since the cease-fire on 25 June they have no longer been under much pressure. Their basic situation may not have changed, they are beseiged and prone to the favors of other elements -- and they know it. At the same time, because they are not under direct pressure they can also, in various respects, feel more relaxed and hope to rescue themselves. Such hopes would be nonexistent if they were under pressure.

[Question] There are some 400,000 Lebanese citizens and some 200,000 Palestinians -- perhaps a little less now -- in west Beirut. Did you give any thought to the moral aspect of possible fighting in such an area?

[Answer] There are civilians in Beirut. There may be fewer civilians than the number you mentioned because many of them have been leaving the city in the last few days. Also, we called on those who do not wish to fight to leave the city because Beirut may become a battlefield. Of course, we have no desire whatsoever to hit civilians, and we have proved this in the fighting so far. Among other places, we have also fought in urban zones where there were very few civilian casualties and we exerted great efforts -- including risking our forces -- to avoid hitting civilians.

[Question] How does the public debate affect the soldiers in the field?

[Answer] It is hard for me to give a personal opinion, perhaps because I get very few opportunities to watch television or read newspapers, and I do not listen to the radio at all. Reverberations reach me, however. Our army is a people's army, and therein lies its strength. Arguments and exchanges of views are possible everywhere. Nevertheless, I want to point out that anybody can express an opinion and think what he wants. As for doing, after a decision has been made, everybody acts accordingly. We did not have even one problem with all the forces involved in this operation, both soldiers on regular service and reserves. There was not even one problem in the implementation as the result of someone's feelings or thoughts.

[Question] How do you read the intentions and calculations of the Syrians today?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned — and this also held true prior to the recent battles — we have completed the fighting with the Syrians. As far as I am concerned, there is one issue which was not emphasized — and it is a very important and fundamental issue — our general relations with the Syrians. It is no secret that for a long time we had the distinct feeling — and more than that — that the Syrians were preparing to fight against us. This was highly noticeable in their preparations, in the building of their army, new warfare means, in their maneuvers and exercises and in their plans. One of the great advantages and successes of the Peace for Galilee Operation, I believe, is that through limited fighting with the Syrians it put off or perhaps prevented a comprehensive war with them and, thus, at a relatively low price, prevented a war which might have cost us dearly and which would have been conducted on the terms dictated by the Syrians.

[Question] Sir, how was the Peace for Galilee Operation different from other operations, campaigns and wars you participated in?

[Answer] The fact that war is the extension of policy may have found its expression in this case, in an extreme fashion. It was clear that that should be the case in such a war. As far the army, our duty was to supply solutions rather than create problems, and we tried to supply the right solutions to the problems which emerged.

[Question] When the fighting is absolutely over — and let us say that a political settlement is achieved — what is the first thing in your order of priorities which you, as a military commander, will do with the troops under your command?

[Answer] Such a situation may be remote. The war is not yet over. We are ready for the future with all sorts of possibilities which may or may not come true. When we go back home we will have a great deal to do.

[Question] What is the main thing that we will have to do when we go back home?

[Answer] We will have to prepare for the future.

[Question] How far away is the homecoming?

[Answer] It is hard to predict. We have said that the issue of the terrorists is not yet over. As for the other points, the issue is not chiefly military. However, once solutions are supplied to the problems I assume that the army will be able to go back home. We hope that part or most of it will be able to do so soon.

[Question] Thank you very much.

IDF SOLDIERS WOUNDED BY MINE EXPLOSION NEAR TYRE

TA031814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The IDF has increased its combing for terrorist squads in southern Lebanon after four soldiers were wounded this morning when their vehicle hit a mine east of Tyre. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that over the last few nights there have been several incidents in which terrorists fired from ambush at IDF patrols. None of our forces were wounded. Military sources estimate that there are still hundreds of terrorists in the territory under IDF control in Lebanon and they are moving through the area in small squads. They are equipped with weapons of various types, they hide during the day and work under cover of darkness. It is also estimated that the terrorists are receiving help in the form of food and water from the inhabitants of more than a few villages.

## ALGERIA

### FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA

LD042214 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Today Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member and foreign affairs minister, received at the ministry's headquarters Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of Namibia's SWAPO.

Their talks dealt with the Namibia question and the coming OAU summit.

### Nujoma on Contact Group

LD042256 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the Namibian liberation front -- SWAPO, before leaving Algeria this afternoon said the imperialists currently are trying to block Namibia's independence. They have asked SWAPO to make concessions to protect Pretoria.

Mr Sam Nujoma, who was seen off by (Sadiq Zawatin), official in charge of the liberation movements desk of the FLN, and by representatives of the liberation movements in Algiers, added that the states of the contact group are trying to water down UN Resolution 435 with the help of the Pretoria regime when they ask that the constitution be approved by 2/3 majority to safeguard the racist landowners and that the SWAPO forces be withdrawn from Namibia and, in general, ask for guarantees for the supremacy of the white minority in Namibia.

In particular, Mr Nujoma said that if a political solution is not reached, the Namibian people will have no other choice but to intensify their armed struggle until the final victory.

### BITAT RECEIVES LIBYAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OFFICIAL

LD042330 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, today received a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by ('Ali Balkhayr), member of the congress Secretariat. The two men discussed bilateral relations and in particular the prospects for strengthening cooperation between the two countries in all fields in light of the recent meeting between the heads of the Algerian and Libyan Governments. They also discussed the upcoming meeting of delegations of the National People's Assembly and the General People's Congress. During the exchange of views the two delegations touched on the expected results of the meeting and also the subjects to be discussed.

The Libyan delegation arrived in Algiers yesterday. It was welcomed by a delegation of the National People's Assembly led by the deputy speaker, Brother Abderrahman Belayat. The two delegations discussed preparations for the coming meeting in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of members of the National People's Assembly and the General People's Congress.

This round of talks follows the first preliminary meeting which took place in Tripoli in the latter half of June.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI CABLES PALESTINIAN LEADERS

LD040030 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [3 July] sent a telegram to the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance, the text of which follows:

Brother leaders of the gallant Palestinian Resistance:

It is disgraceful and unacceptable at any price to give the enemy the right to negotiate over our existence, whether in Beirut or in Lebanon as a whole, because this encroachment -- if it is allowed to take place -- will give the enemy the right to hunt you down anywhere in the world.

Whatever means of tyranny the United States might use to strengthen the Israelis, the latter are not entitled to do what they are doing today. It is nothing but aggression. I advise you to commit suicide rather than to accept disgrace. Your suicide will immortalize the cause of Palestine for future generations. Your blood is the fuel of the revolution, which has become inevitable from the sea to the Gulf.

Negotiations can take place only between you and the Lebanese people. In the present situation it is unacceptable that it take place under Israeli occupation. The priority today is to fight the enemy until he unconditionally leaves all of Lebanon. Let suicide be the priority; it is the road to victory. What we hear today, despite all the circumstances, is the ultimate in farce and disgrace.

There is a decision which, if taken by you, no one can prevent. It is the decision to die. Let this be. "If a wound hath touched you, be sure a similar wound hath touched the others" [Koranic verse]. They are suffering like you are. Disgrace, maledictions and dishonor to the Arab rulers — agents of Zionism and slaves of the United States. After this moment, one ought to talk to their (?wives), for they might prove to be better. Libya places all its resources at the disposal of Syria and the resistance. Immortality to the martyrs of the Palestinian people and the Muslims of Lebanon. Glory be to the rifle. The struggle continues.

[Signed] Your brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

'Arafat Replies

LD060048 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Brother 'Arafat's cable is a reply sent by the leader of the revolution to the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance.

In his cable, Brother 'Arafat confirmed the steadfastness of the Palestinian Revolution and the forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in the face of the barbaric Zionist-American invasion which is backed by Arab reaction. Brother 'Arafat explained that this invasion is aimed at the elimination of the Palestinian Resistance.

Brother 'Arafat said the world bears witness to the decision which the Palestinian Resistance has made. He said the world also bears witness to the bravery and steadfastness of the heroes besieged by the forces of invasion. He said the invasion has the unlimited support of the American administration. Brother 'Arafat said this American support has reached the point of controlling Arab information as we have not heard of a single demonstration from the ocean to the Gulf except for those taking place in our own occupied land.

Brother 'Arafat added in his message to the leader: No one has responded to this American-Zionist siege to which the Palestinians and the Lebanese are subjected. Those steadfast Palestinian heroes and the heroes of the Nationalist Movement expected -- while waging the longest Arab war against Zionism -- that at least the aircraft of the Arab nation would fly to cover their sky, protect their women and children and lift the siege around them in this advanced trench of our Arab nation. He warned that should this trench fall -- God forbid; it will not fall; it will stand fast and triumph -- Arab regimes would fall after it.

Finally Brother 'Arafat confirmed the steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance in the face of the forces of the Zionist invasion and expressed his confidence in the triumph of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy.

LIAISON BUREAU STATEMENT ON AT-TA'IF RESULTS

LD031718 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jul (JANA) -- The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has issued a statement about the results produced by the meetings of the six-member committee set up by the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council [as received]. Here is the text of the statement:

The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has studied the statement of the six-member committee set up by the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which met in At-Ta'if, the condemnation of the Zionist invasion and the call to contact influential countries, foremost the United States, on the issue. In order to comment on this statement and its contents which appeared in a manner indicating weakness and retreat, the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau notes the following:

1. Instead of starting to plan to repulse the invasion and move immediately to liberate the land and defend our dignity, the aforementioned six-member committee was satisfied with condemning this invasion and merely expressing its sympathies with the Palestinian people. By such a posture the committee has not exceeded the traditional formulas which the United Nations and other international organizations have customarily used in addressing international public opinion, formulas which contain terms of condemnation, indictment, denunciation and disapproval. Being satisfied with formulating slogans indicting the Zionist invasion the committee confirms its feebleness and inability to do anything. Hence its actions resulted in the epitome of this feebleness: resolutions which are utterly ridiculous.

2. The decisions to contact America, first strategic ally of the Zionist enemy, the direct partner in the invasion and sole defender of this enemy at the United Nations, confirms the extent of the Saudi rulers' domination over and ability to direct the work of this committee to serve the aggression's plans which aim at imposing American influence on the Arab region, liquidating the Palestine question and browbeating the rejectionist Arab countries and forcing them to accept capitulationist solutions.

3. The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau which considers America a direct party to the aggression against the Arab nation and the prime instigator of the barbaric, brutal Zionist invasion against Lebanon, believes that the only language to be used with the United States is total boycott and striking at its vital interests wherever they may be.

4. The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau considers that a committee which produces resolutions of such a caliber can only express the links and directives which control the policies of Al Sa'ud.

We challenge the Saudi rulers who, with all their oil wealth and huge financial deposits, raise false, horse-trading and misleading slogans, to shift even one of the enemy's tanks from its position inside sister Lebanon where the resistance is beleagured and where innocent children and women are being killed daily at the hands of the Zionist invaders.

## MAURITANIA

### GOVERNMENT AGREES TO HOST ISLAMIC SUMMIT

AB021544 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Mauritania has agreed to host an Islamic world summit conference. This was announced this morning in a Mauritanian press agency dispatch citing information from sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The summit is to be held at the request of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to discuss Zionist aggression.

## SUDAN

### PRESIDENT NUMAYRI LEAVES FOR EGYPT 4 JULY

GF041050 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, July 4 (SUNA) -- President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri accompanied with his wife left here this morning for Cairo on a private several-days visit to Egypt.

### CHADIAN DELEGATION CONVEYS HABRE MESSAGE

GF031517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jul (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre. The message was conveyed by a Chadian delegation led by the Chadian education minister which arrived in the country on 2 July. President Numayri received the delegation today.

The Chadian delegation explained to President Numayri the latest developments in Chad and the future plans of the present provisional government. President Numayri gave the delegation some advice and emphasized the importance of national reconciliation and uniting efforts to serve Chad's interests.

### NUMAYRI APPOINTS EDUCATION, REGIONAL OFFICIALS

GF031503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jul (SUNA) -- President Numayri today issued a decree appointing Prof 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu Zayd secretary general of the National Council for Higher Education. Professor Abu Zayd had been principal of the Univeristy of Juba. The previous secretary general of the National Council of Higher Education was Prof 'Uthman Sayyid Ahmad, who was recently appointed minister of education and guidance.

President Numayri also issued a presidential decree appointing four ministers for People's Assembly affairs in the central [formerly Khartoum] Province, Kordofan, Darfur and the Northern Province. The ministers will be the speakers of their respective regional people's assemblies. The ministers are:

1. Mukhtar Ahmad Yusuf, for the Central Province
2. Muhammad Ahmad at-Tahir Abu Kalabish, for Kordofan Province
3. Nar ad-Din Muhammad, for Darfur Province
4. Ja'far Ahmad Daf'allah, for the Northern Province

President Numayri also issued a presidential decree relieving the governors of four provinces -- the Nile, the Northern, North Kordofan and South Kordofan -- of their posts. The president issued decrees appointing new governors for these provinces.

The president also issued a decree appointing Ibrahim 'Ali at-Tawm member of the Regional People's Assembly in Kordofan.

## ETHIOPIA

### ELF-REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL LEADER INTERVIEWED

GF041413 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Interview granted by Abdallah Idris Mohamed, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Central Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The front has for some time been seeking to coordinate the factions of the Eritrean revolution. What are the results so far, and how far have the Arab efforts gone in this regard?

[Answer] There are constant contacts among all factions of the Eritrean revolution. These contacts stem from the principles of the Tunis agreement and are carried out under the supervision of the Arab League secretary general. We believe such steps are necessary and should be speedy, particularly as the various factions understand the situation. We hope to see positive steps in the coming stage.

[Question] How has the Libyan-PDRY-Ethiopian agreement affected the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] The tripartite agreement has affected the Eritrean revolution indirectly. This is because the mere proclamation of an alliance, and a military alliance at that, has an effect.

[Question] Can Libya or the PDRY mediate between the Eritrean revolution and Ethiopia despite their alliance with Ethiopia?

[Answer] The mediator should not be allied with our enemy. Nevertheless, we are seeking to persuade Tripoli and Aden not to be hostile to us. Almost 3 years ago they used to support our revolution. We are concentrating on Libya in the hope it will carry out such a role.

[Question] Has Kuwait proposed a meeting of the leaders of the factions of the revolution?

[Answer] No such proposal has been made. However, Kuwait is qualified to carry out such a role to give impetus to the Eritrean revolution. Kuwait has played a fruitful role in this regard.

[Question] Have the countries that recognize your revolution proposed any initiatives for a reconciliation with Ethiopia?

[Answer] Yes, from time to time these countries propose initiatives for reconciliation. However, the main obstacle is that the revolution is not united. This is the reason for everything.

[Question] Therefore, there is no real intervention to end the war?

[Answer] No.

[Question] You have visited Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria as well as Kuwait. What have these visits achieved?

[Answer] We have met with understanding for our cause from officials in these countries. I would like to pay tribute to their support for us in various spheres.

[Question] Are you optimistic that the factions of the revolution will be united?

[Answer] Yes we are optimistic. We expect the other factions to reciprocate this sentiment regarding the need to unite.

[Question] How do you foresee the structure of the expected unity?

[Answer] This matter is still being studied. The basis from which we must proceed is the Tunis agreement. It is the Tenis agreement that can lead us to unity or to any formula on which we can agree to confront the enemy.

[Question] What is the present military situation in Eritrea?

[Answer] About 1 month ago Ethiopia concentrated its military campaign on the northwest. It then stopped. We now expect other campaigns, because Ethiopia believes in a military solution whereas the factions of the Eritrean revolution want a political solution. The military solution has failed: What is desired is a political solution. The Ethiopian regime should recognize us -- and this requires the unification of our factions.

[Question] What is the effect of Ethiopia's escalation of military actions on the factions of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] Ethiopia seeks to strike at each faction separately. If the factions are united, Ethiopia will fail in striking at us. Therefore, we must strive for unity and the coordination of our stands.

[Question] In this climate, how is life progressing in Eritrea?

[Answer] First, Ethiopia is trying to obstruct all forms of work, particularly during the agricultural season when constant military campaigns take place to force the Eritreans to take refuge in Sudan.

Second, the economic means of subsistence are very hard. Reliance on the Sudanese market, as well as the YAR market, is essential.

Third, every city in Eritrea has become a military center from which we can launch counter-attacks against Ethiopia. We insist that the citizens should remain in their towns and hold on to their land.

RED SEA PROVINCE'S MASSAWA AIRPORT REOPENED

EA042032 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Massawa airport in Red Sea Province, which was destroyed by secessionist rebels, has been rebuilt and made operational by the Ethiopian Construction Authority as part of the "Red Star" multipurpose campaign. The 98,000 square-meter airport was opened yesterday by Comrade (Gebre Admasu), who is in charge of the construction authority in the "Red Star" multipurpose campaign. Comrade Col (Gezaw Doriba), commander of the 2d Combat Regiment, then took charge of it on behalf of the Air Force.

Comrade Col (Gezaw Doriba) said the airport could handle heavy aircraft and thanked the province's government and private organizations and the members of the revolutionary army of the area for this contribution to its completion.

## KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI RETURNS HOME FROM ZAIRE 5 JULY

EA051642 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Summary] President Moi returned to Nairobi this afternoon after visiting Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire. He was met at the airport by Vice President Kibaki, government officials and thousands of wananchi. [citizens]

## SEYCHELLES

### SOUTH AFRICAN FOUND GUILTY IN COUP ATTEMPT

AB051242 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, July 5 (AFP) -- South African secret agent Martin Dolinchek was this afternoon found guilty of aiding and abetting persons unknown to levy war against the Seychelles with the object of overthrowing the government.

The former South African intelligence service officer was convicted by unanimous decision of a nine-member jury.

Mr Dolinchek, 42, had been on trial since June 16 for his role in the November 25 mercenary invasion of the Seychelles.

He faces a possible death penalty alone with four other accused who have pleaded guilty to the same charge: Bernard Carey, Jeremiah Puren, Roger England and Aubrey Brooks.

## SOMALIA

### ETHIOPIAN ARMY UNIT CROSSES BORDER AT ABUD WAQ

EA011134 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] An Ethiopian Army unit crossed into the Somali [words indistinct] border yesterday at Abud Waq in the northwestern region of Somalia, according to a report from the Ministry of Defense (?here). The Ethiopian invading forces were halted by the gallant Somali Armed Forces and fighting is continuing in the area, the report says.

### DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS

EA051632 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] A report from the Defense Ministry of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] says Abyssinian forces at 0600 this morning once again attacked our defense forces stationed on the outskirts of (Balanbale) village in the Ghel Gudut region of the SDR.

The report adds that both air and ground forces participated in the attack and that fighting is still going on.

The Somali defense forces in the area bravely repulsed the attack and the Abyssinian black colonialist forces were heavily defeated.

After their defeat in battle on the ground, the Abyssinian black colonialists attacked (Balanbale) village from the air, causing loss of life and property.

Radio Kulmis Report

EA052008 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] In the fighting that took place toward the end of last week between the heroic fighters of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] forces and the forces still taking orders from Mohamed Said Barre, the heroic DFSS fighters liberated the village and bases on the outskirts of (Balanbale) and Abud Waq from the forces of the (?terrorists).

In its attack on the 5th Regiment and other brigades of the 21st Division of the terrorist regime, the heroic 15th Gorob Division of the DFSS returned those liberated areas to peace and hoisted the flags of the people's salvation and the Somali national flag.

## CAMEROON

### PRESIDENT AHIDJO TO VISIT U.S. 25 JULY

AB021629 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Ahmadou Ahidjo has accepted an invitation by American President Ronald Reagan to pay an official and working visit to the United States beginning 25 July. On 26 July, President Ahidjo will hold talks with Mr Reagan in Washington. He will also meet the American secretary of state; Commerce Secretary Malcolm Balbridge; the secretary of agriculture, John Block; congressional leaders as well as senior administration officials.

In Washington, he will also lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the tomb of President John F. Kennedy.

## CHAD

### FROLINAT OFFICIAL SUGGESTS 'NEW DISCUSSIONS'

AB021446 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Dr Abba Sidick, secretary general of Frolinat-Original suggested in Paris today that "new general discussions" be held in Chad leading to the formation of a "provisional national union government." The Chadian problem should be "resolved on a national basis" and the approach be "compulsorily political," Mr Sidick stated.

"How can we validly discern the reconstruction of the country, safeguard national unity, rebuild the state and set up new institutions and economic projects without political thought or without any efforts at reflection and competence?" he asked. He added that willingness alone is insufficient. "The decision of the people to carry out this exercise is fundamental."

Mr Sidick emphasized that for a provisional national union government to prepare the future of the country, it must take account of these requirements and it is under these conditions that I will be ready to make any contributions. Let us therefore organize new general discussions which must be attended by the valid representatives of all the Chadian political families in order to rebuild the country.

Stating that even 3 weeks after the capture of Ndjamena by the FAN, "there are still some armed groups in some parts of the country which want to rekindle the flame of hostilities," Mr Sidick reaffirmed that there cannot be a military solution to the Chadian tragedy. He added, "In the same way, spirits cannot be cooled nor our difficulties solved by taking pleasure in opposing the north against the south, as if there were some sort of ethnic homogeneity on both sides of this arbitrary border." In conclusion, Dr Abba Sidick said: "Before this time, Chadians of all confessions lived in harmony and without any major conflict; why can't we do the same today?"

The leader of the Frolinat-Original leaves Paris this evening for Ndjamena where he will have discussions with the current authorities.

### HISSEIN HABRE, AHMAT ACYL SUPPORTERS CLASH

PM021451 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Text] There were serious clashes a few days ago between Hissein Habre's FAN and elements supporting Ahmat Acyl in the region of Bousso (200 km southeast of Ndjamena).

The FAN units, with a strength of 600 men, succeeded in routing the supporters of the former GUNT foreign minister who were heading for Mongo, a traditional stronghold of their leader.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### OBIANG INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

AB051357 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Malabo, 5 Jul (AFP) -- Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of Equatorial Guinea, during an interview with AFP in Malabo, stated that a draft constitution will be made public in the country on 3 August and will later be submitted for the people's approval in a referendum.

The chairman of the Supreme Military Council, which has ruled the country since 3 August 1979, the date of the fall of one of Africa's bloodiest dictators, Macias Nguema, gave assurances that his government is resolutely engaged in a process of "democratization."

"We inherited a dictatorship without any political structures or economic base. We want to give the people of Equatorial Guinea their dignity; we want to create a constitutional state where individual freedom is fully respected, a state perfectly integrated within the international community," Colonel Obiang said.

Last April, a committee made up of representatives of the country's different ethnic groups, judges and politicians met to draw up the draft constitution.

Colonel Obiang once again stressed that the text of the constitution should be presented to a United Nations specialized commission. "We pledged to publish it on 3 August 1982, the third anniversary of our coming to power. It will be done," the president said.

"We will then have to take the necessary steps to hold a referendum as soon as possible throughout the country," he added. The head of state, however, refused to reveal the outlines of the new constitution. "It responds to the needs and aspirations of our people," was his only comment.

On the economic level, Colonel Obiang said his regime can be optimistic after the results obtained during the conference on international aid to Equatorial Guinea, which took place in Geneva last April under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program.

It is recalled that during this conference many countries, including France and Spain, decided to allocate $90 million in the coming years to the reconstruction of Equatorial Guinea, which had presented a request for $141 million.

Colonel Obiang then stated that if Spain, a former colonial power, remained a "privileged partner" in the cultural field, it was not one in the economic field. "The Geneva conference proved that we meant to diversify our cooperation and not to be content with close relations with Spain, even if Madrid is, at present, our principal creditor."

The Equatorial Guinean leader stressed the need for his country to practice "a policy of opening its borders to all countries in the world." Here he recalled his country's adherence to the Nonaligned Movement.

President Obiang also said that if there were "serious indications" of the presence of oil deposits in the waters of Equatorial Guinea, there is "presently" no question of "counting" on this resource, with prospecting still being carried out.

"We cannot base our hopes on what we do not know," he said, stressing that the development of agriculture -- cocoa, wood, coffee -- deserves "absolute priority," with oil being considered as a "supplement."

Finally, Colonel Obiang called for the integration of Equatorial Guinea within regional organizations such as the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa in order to "break its isolation," noting that such a measure would not resolve all the problems facing his regime.

Devastated by a ruthless dictatorship for almost 11 years, this small Spanish-speaking country, half island, half mainland, bordered by Gabon and Cameroon, also has the disadvantage of using a national currency that is not convertible, the ekwele, which, observers in Malabo stress, does not facilitate its development in center of a French-speaking area aligned with the French franc.

## ZAIRE

### KENYA'S MOI ARRIVES IN KINSHASA ON 3-DAY VISIT

EA031526 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Kinshasa, Zaire, this morning at the start of a 3-day state visit. On arrival at Ndjili International Airport he was met by his host, President Mobutu Sese Seko.

While in Zaire the two presidents will hold discussions pertaining to their countries, Africa and the world. Before going to the People's Palace for official ceremonies the president will visit [words indistinct]. At the People's Palace the president will be bestowed with honors and then entertained by teams of traditional dancers and choirs.

According to an official program, President Moi will tomorrow call on the mayor of Kinshasa and later leave for Nsele for a tour of development projects. He will later fly to Inga and Matadi port to inspect a national hydroelectric project and the construction of a railway line and road bridge. The climax of the day's events will be a state banquet in honor of President Moi in Kinshasa.

President Moi leaves for Nairobi on Monday morning and is expected at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport early in the afternoon.

### PART OF ZAIRIAN CONTINGENT IN CHAD RETURNS

AB021022 Paris AFP in French 0904 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jul (AFP) — The first part of the Zairian contingent based in Chad with the inter-African peace-keeping force arrived on Thursday at the Kitona military base, about 500 km southeast of Kinshasa, according to military sources.

The group, comprising 150 soldiers as well as members of the general staff, were repatriated in conformity with the decision to withdraw Zairian troops from Chad, announced by President Mobutu Sese Seko in Kinshasa on 24 June. The repatriation operation was carried out by three Zairian Air Force transport planes, which made the shuttle between the Chadian capital and the Kitona base.

It is felt in Kinshasa that the remainder of the Zairian contingent should leave Chad before the end of the week.

## GHANA

### RAWLINGS CONDEMNS KILLING OF KIDNAPPED JUDGES

AB050735 Accra Domestic Service in English 0615 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Flight Lieutenant Rawlings speech to the nation "yesterday" -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, yesterday evening, Saturday, 4 July 1982, I was informed that four corpses had been found in the Accra plains. Investigations have revealed that these were bodies of the three judges abducted on Wednesday evening together with the body of Maj Sam Acquah, retired. The three judges are Mrs Justice Cecilia Koranteng-Addo; Mr Justice K.A. Adjepong; and Mr Justice S.P. Sarkodee. I wish to express my horror and that of the government at these hideous acts of terrorism. We condemn these acts from the depths of our hearts, that they are against all the principles which this revolutionary process is designed to advance.

What is clear already, however, is that this shameful deed has been carried out by the enemies of the nation, who have sworn to turn the clock back in this country and to restore a system of the enslavement of the people. These elements have given the government of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] not more than 6 months in office and have recently intensified their preparations for an assault on the PNDC. During the past week we have had to put our military forces on the alert in order to crush any possible attack. Realizing as these enemies of the nation must have done that any military attack against us would lead to certain defeat for them, they have adopted the tactics of terrorists by the kidnapping and murder of innocent citizens in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population and to use those as an opportunity for further action. Such terrorism, whether originating from counterrevolutionaries or elements ostensibly sympathetic to the revolutionary process, cannot be allowed to go unpunished. For if it is allowed, those who are predisposed to such acts for their own private purposes will feel encouraged and continue to engage in such acts against whomever they choose. This will plunge the nation into anarchy and chaos, thereby destroying the opening that the revolutionary process gives for advancing real democracy in this country. These events have brought the process initiated by the 31 December uprising to a critical stage. The enemies of the people's interests will sieze upon them to attack, slander and derail the revolutionary process in an attempt to turn back the striving of our people to a better life.

I wish to assure the nation that every effort is being made by a special high-powered investigation team to trace the criminals who have perpetrated this horrible act, and to deal with them, whoever they are and whatever their motive in accordance with the democratic laws of this country.

At this critical time, I wish to emphasize the great importance of unity among our people. It is absolutely essential for us to come together and fight those who want to use all manner of means to divide us and stop our struggle to ensure social justice. In recognition of our deep confidence and trust in the will of the people we call upon all working people -- farmers, fishermen, soldiers, policemen, students, professionals -- and all democratic-minded people to express their abhorrence and condemnation of these criminal acts. Our revolutionary process cannot allow itself to be destroyed by not taking action when it is necessary. Revolutionary justice must prevail.

May I express to the bereaved families my profound and sincere condolences upon the loss of their beloved ones. May their souls rest in peace. Thank you.

## KNRG Issues Statement

AB051630 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guard [KNRG] today expressed its concern over the murder of the three high court judges and a retired army officer by unidentified gunmen. In a statement issued in Accra today on the murder, the KNRG said it supports any action which is directed against a system of government or an institution which oppresses and exploits the people. It is also against terrorism aimed at individuals in society which provides no solutions to the country's social, economic and political problems.

The KNRG calls on the government to reexamine the security network in the country to forestall the unexpected. It also appeals to those involved in the kidnapping and the murder, in the name of stability, peace and progress as well as on humanitarian grounds, to abandon their way of violence. The KNRG further calls on all Ghanaians to condemn in no uncertain terms the brutal murder of the four persons. It asks all patriotic Ghanaians and all persons of good will to exercise utmost vigilance in safeguarding the ongoing national democratic revolution. Counterrevolutionaries, it adds, must not be allowed to drag the country into anarchy in which the suffering of the masses would be intensified.

Meanwhile, there is tight security at the military hospital in Accra where the bodies of the three judges and the retired army officer have been deposited. The public is not allowed at the mortuary which is under armed guard. Visitors and outpatients going to the hospital itself are subjected to bodily searches. Cars are also being searched. The bodies of Mr Justice Sarkodee, Mr Justice Adjepong, Mrs Justice Koranteng-Addo and Maj Sam Acquah, director of personnel at Gihoc, were said to have been found in the Accra plains. An army officer who confirmed the presence of the bodies at the mortuary however refused to give any other details. Police headquarters is also maintaining silence about details of the incident. There were also no details about progress in the investigations to track down the murderers. It will be recalled that the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, last night expressed the horror of the nation at the deed and announced that no effort would be spared to bring the culprits to book.

## Judiciary, Bar Statements

AB060630 Paris AFP in English 0352 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Accra, July 6 (AFP) -- Ghana's legal bodies, the judiciary and the bar association, warned here Monday that the murder last week of three high court judges would have serious repercussions on their work.

The bar association said it would boycott courts, tribunals and commissions of inquiry until the results of the coroner's inquest into the slayings were known.

It demanded other inquests and an immediate public inquiry into what it said had been "similar killings all over the country" since the military seized power here last New Year's eve and set up a Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC).

State security agents discovered the bodies of the judges, one of them a woman, and of a retired army major in the Accra plains a few miles east of the capital on Saturday.

## Other Reaction

AB060632 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In its statement, the INCC [Interim National Coordinating Committee] said the act can only aid the enemy by frightening and alienating potential friends of the revolution. It will also push such people to adopt a position of hostility to a democratic process in which all true patriots have an interest. The INCC appealed for unity to defeat the enemies of the people.

The National Union of Ghana Students [NUGS] has also condemned the murders and called on Ghanaians to unite in what it described as this hour of trial in the nation's history. The NUGS described the murders as insane, brutal and criminal. This is an act of terrorism which can only serve the interest of reaction and set back the ongoing democratic process. It called on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to spare no efforts in bringing the criminals to book.

In another statement, the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana said it sees the unfortunate murder of the four persons as an act of terrorism directed against the revolution by forces of reaction. It is also part of an orchestrated plan to destabilize the revolution and return the country to what the league describes as the dark days of so-called constitutional rule. The league said it is aware of two reactionary organizations headed by Maj Boakye Djan and E.B. Mahami in London and Lagos. And it cannot but suspect that this act of terrorism is the work of the two reactionary organizations whose concept of constitutional rule has always been based on terrorism and cowardice.

## Hansen to Head Investigation

AB060656 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A high-powered committee has been set up by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to investigate the circumstances leading to the kidnapping and murder of the three high court judges and a retired army officer. The investigating team is headed by the secretary for the interior, Johnny Hansen. According to an official statement issued yesterday, the committee has already started working.

In his radio and broadcast last Sunday, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings announced the intention of the PNDC to set up a committee to trace the criminals who had perpetrated this horrible act and in his own words "to deal with them whoever they are and whatever their motive in accordance with the democratic laws of this country."

Speaking to newsmen, Johnny Hansen said the team had interviewed the relatives of Mrs Justice Koranteng-Addo, Mr Justice Sarkodee and Mr Justice Adjepong, Maj Sam Acquah and E.F. Adadevoh, a circuit court judge. He confirmed that the kidnappers had gone to the residence of Mr Adadevoh immediately after Mrs Justice Koranteng-Addo had been abducted. Mr Hansen confirmed that Mr Hadzivia had been shot in the leg by the kidnappers in the Achimota forest and is on admission at the Korle Bu teaching hospital. He said an autopsy had been conducted on the corpses and that the information obtained will be studied by the team. Mr Hansen did not rule out the possibility that the culprits were operating from within and said whatever the internal group is, it has external connections. He appealed to the public not to panic and gave the assurance that the police are capable of handling the situation. Mr Hansen said the public should phone the police operation unit on 64343 to give any information whenever possible.

## LIBERIA

### JUSTICE MINISTER, POLICE CHIEF DISMISSED

AB021950 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu and Police Director Joe Y. Myers have been dismissed. They were dismissed today by Head of State Doe for what was called their failure to identify three police officers in the police force who had not engaged in any form of corruption. Commander in Chief Doe said it was a disgrace to the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and the entire Liberian citzenry that there was not a single police officer who could clear himself of not engaging in corruption.

Meanwhile, Sam Massaquoi and Sam Kamara, along with Abraham Swaray, have been released. The three men were to face a firing squad after being found guilty by a special military tribunal for allegedly contravening PRC Decree No 5. The decree forbids corruption within the military and security organizations. The ex-police officers had been charged of receiving a $6,000 bribe to set free a suspect in a $45,000 gasoline coupon racket. Commander in Chief Doe has however warned the released officers not to engage in further acts that would tarnish the reputation of the police force.

### Replacements Appointed

AB052032 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Doe, in close consultation with the [Peoples Revolutionary Defense] Council, has made a number of far-reaching decisions in the interest of national unity and general reconciliation. He has appointed Counsellor Winston Tubman as the new minister of justice, replacing Counsellor Isaac Nyeplu who was recently relieved of his post. At the same time, the commander in chief has also appointed Wilfred Clarke as director of the national police force, replacing Joe Y. Myers.

In his letter to the new justice minister, Commander in Chief Doe said his appointment was done in a spirit of national unity, reconciliation and genuine good will. Commander in Chief Doe told Counsellor Tubman: We trust you will promote efficiency, trustworthiness within the agency under your jurisdiction, thus bringing credit to our government and the council.

In his letter to the new police director, Commander in Chief Doe said we assign these responsibilities to you at a time when our police force is in a dire need of a new direction and efficiency, honesty and dedication, and we hope you can do much in this respect. The Liberian leader told Mr Clarke: As we continue our national reconciliation endeavor, we are emphasizing experience and professional competence; thus your appointment should be a challenge of great dimension to you.

At the same time, the head of state has appointed Mr Edward Massaquoi, former director of the Special Security Service as chairman of the Joint Security Force effective immediately. He said he was removing this responsibility from the minister of justice to enable him to concentrate on the (?taxing) responsibility involved in his work as minister of justice.

## NIGERIA

### OJUKWU DISCLAIMS FUTURE LEADERSHIP ROLE

AB051029 Paris AFP in French 1753 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Lagos, 4 Jul (AFP) -- "I have not come back to rule but to serve my people," said Col Odumegwu Chukwuemeka Ojukwu, the former leader of secessionist Biafra, on Friday in Eastern Nigeria, his region of origin where the Biafran civil war took place between 1967 and 1971.

"I have no leadership ambitions; I have come to serve my people," the former Biafran leader asserted 15 days after his return to Nigeria following his 12 and 1/2 years of exile. He was receiving the title of a "traditional chief" on Friday. It was the third traditional title conferred on the leader of the Ibo tribe since his return to Nigeria on 18 June. This has made the press call him "chief" instead of "mister" -- a term considered as being diminutive by the Ibos whom he led during the civil war. In fact, he was stripped of his military title after the war and it is not likely it will be returned to him even if a press campaign is begun to that effect, because observers note that such a measure would provoke a chain of reaction from the former soldiers of the Biafran army.

The discretion shown by "Chief Ojukwu" until now is not reflected in the Nigerian press which thinks "a real bargain was reached" in view of the forthcoming general elections scheduled for July 1982. The "chief" has not yet said anything, but to observers in Nigeria, there is no no doubt that if he ever does so, he will be in favor of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN], President Shehu Shagari's party. The contribution that the votes of the Ibo people will make to the success of the NPN through the influence of Ojukwu will certainly lead to the easy reelection of President Shagari.

A weekly newspaper published in the north, the SUNDAY TRIUMPH, declared on Sunday that Ojukwu has been chosen by the NPN to be vice president if President Shagari is reelected president.

### OIL FIRMS' INCREASED PROFIT MARGINS APPROVED

AB052147 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The Federal Government has approved a 100-percent increase in profit margins of oil firms operating in the country. The public affairs manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, Mr Alex (Nwokedi) told the News Agency of Nigeria in Lagos today that the new profit margin took effect from the first of this month. Under it, the oil companies are now allowed $1.60 per barrel as against the former margin of 80 percent. Mr (Nwokedi) explained that the firms had made a plea for the revision of the profit margin, arguing that technical cost of production had increased. The last increase in profit margin to oil companies was made in 1977.

## SENEGAL

### ANC'S TAMBO HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT DIOUF

AB021504 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Dakar, July 2 (AFP) -- Oliver Tambo, president of the African Nationalist Congress of South Africa, had talks here today with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Mr Tambo, whose movement is banned in South Africa, also had meetings today with Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse and with African ambassadors accredited to the Senegalese authorities.

## MAURITIUS

### FRANCE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE ON TROMELIN

AB030737 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Saint Denis, Reunion, July 3 (AFP) -- France is prepared to open negotiations with Mauritius on handing the Indian Ocean island of Tromelin back to the Mauritian Government, according to reports here today.

The reports followed talks in Mauritius yesterday between French envoy Guy Penne and Mauritian Foreign Minister Jean Claude de l'Estrac.

Mr Penne, who is President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, is the first senior French official to visit Mauritius since an alliance of left-wing parties made a clean sweep in last month's general elections.

Reunion, a French overseas department with parliamentary representation in Paris, lies between Mauritius and Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Tromelin is to the north.

Mr de l'Estrac hinted after yesterday's talks that the Tromelin issue would be discussed in bilateral talks in the near future.

The new Mauritian Government is reported to have requested a major aid package from France at a second meeting Mr Penne had yesterday, with Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, Finance Minister Paul Berenger and Mr de l'Estrac.

French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot is to visit Mauritius at the end of next month.

## NAMIBIA

### VOICE OF NAMIBIA CITES NUJOMA ON NEW YORK TALKS

LD041532 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Jul 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Algiers -- The president of SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, said in Algiers that indirect negotiations between SWAPO and racist South Africa for a Namibian independence settlement would be opened in New York next Tuesday.

Comrade President Sam Nujoma, who is in Algiers for an official visit, said that the negotiations would take the form of discussions and propositions with the Western so-called contact group as intermediaries. He said that SWAPO and the racist South African delegation would be in separate buildings and there was no question for the moment of SWAPO sitting down at the same table with the racist regime's agents.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, Western sources say that the talks on Namibia would be held between top officials of the five-nation so-called contact group, the frontline states and SWAPO. The sources said racist South Africa would be kept informed of progress once the discussions took place but would not sit in on the negotiations at the beginning.

According to the sources, the aim of the meeting is to update SWAPO and the frontline states on the reportedly fruitful talks between Chester Crocker and the racist officials in Washington last week.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### COURT ORDERS GOVERNMENT OUT OF INGWAVUMA

MB060810 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Officials of the Department of Cooperation and Development have been ordered to leave the Ingwavuma area of kwaZulu for the third time in 3 weeks. In a hearing of the full bench of the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, Mr Justice Leon, together with Mr Justice Page and Mr Justice (Camleban), issued an interdict ordering the South African Government, the Department of Cooperation and Development and their officials not to meddle in the administration of the area until the case had been finally decided in the appeal court in Bloemfontein.

Mr Justice Leon said kwaZulu controlled the Ingwavuma area for 10 years before the state president removed that control by issuing two proclamations. He said the case is urgent. There is a great deal of tension and confusion in the Ingwavuma area that could lead to bloodshed and violence. The court believes tension can be minimized if the area is once again placed under the control of kwaZulu.

The counsel for the state, advocate de Villiers, immediately gave notice of his intention to appeal the decision. Permission to appeal has been refused. The interdict was allowed after kwaZulu made an urgent application for a court order giving it control of the Ingwavuma area. The court ordered the South African Government to pay the costs of the application.

## ZIMBABWE

### MUGABE ON CONDITIONS FOR CUBANS TO LEAVE ANGOLA

AB031416 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Harare, July 3 (AFP) -- Cuban troops based in Angola will withdraw when "South African aggression" has ended following Namibian independence, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here today.

"We are quite sure that once the independence of Angola is not threatened, the Angolans will feel there is no need for the presence of Cubans there," Mr. Mugabe said at a press conference marking the end of an official visit by Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

Mr. Mugabe said his observations were based on conversations with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Zimbabwean and Portuguese prime ministers expressed hopes that new Western proposals would lead to Namibian independence by the end of the year.

South Africa has demanded withdrawal of the 15,000-20,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola before agreeing to Namibian independence, but Angola has maintained that the issue concerns only that country and Cuba.

While the United States has denied that Cuban withdrawal is a prerequisite for an agreement on Namibia, a State Department spokesman said yesterday that the outcome of the negotiations would depend partly on whether progress is made on the question of Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr. Mugabe said the Cuban presence was "more of a headache for the United States than for Africa," and noted that the latest contact group proposals discussed by the frontline states last month were "a step forward".

MUGABE SAYS NKOMO, ZAPU RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK

AB030803 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Harare, July 3 (AFP) -- Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today accused the Patriotic Front-ZAPU Party of minority leader Joshua Nkomo of responsibility for last week's armed assault on his official residence here.

Mr Mugabe, who was unhurt in the brief pre-dawn attack, said: "The matter is being investigated. But it is quite clear to us that ZAPU was responsible and therefore the inference can be drawn that Nkomo was responsible."

Answering questions at a press conference at the end of a two-day visit by Portuguese Premier Francisco Pinto Balemao, Mr Mugabe said the police would have to establish "whether Nkomo had a direct hand" in the attacks on his house and that of one of his ministers. Mr Nkomo has condemned the attacks.

Zimbabwean security forces yesterday displayed a small quantity of light weapons turned up in their weeklong search operation in the black townships of Bulawayo, and said "several people" had been arrested in the hunt for renegade guerrillas.

Nkomo Denies Ordering Attack

AB041431 Paris AFP in French 1250 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Harare, 4 Jul (AFP) -- Joshua Nkomo, leader of the PF-ZAPU, today made a new appeal for civil peace, condemned the violence and banditry in Zimbabwe and denounced the "rumors" undermining his party.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 people waited in vain for Mr Nkomo at the "Zimbabwe Grounds" at the African suburb of Harare until a high official announced that Mr Nkomo was suffering from influenza. The speech prepared earlier by Mr Nkomo was read on his behalf by Joseph Nsika, secretary general of the PF-ZAPU.

He vehemently condemned the accusations leveled against him by Edgar Tekere -- a deputy of the ruling ZANU Party -- who has called for his arrest. Mr Tekere accused Mr Nkomo of having personally ordered the attack on the residence of Prime Minister Mugabe some 10 days ago.

During a press conference on Saturday, [3 July] Mr Mugabe himself stated that the ZAPU was "responsible" for this attack and that it was easy to "deduce" that Mr Nkomo was also "responsible."

The day after the unsuccessful attack, Mr Nkomo personally denounced the action, but since then, security forces have embarked on a vast clean-up operation in the Bulawayo suburbs and in Matabeleland against the "dissidents" -- mostly Mr Nkomo's former guerrillas who engage in acts of banditry.

"We unreservedly condemn these acts of violence (....) which have increased the suspicion between the two main political parties -- a situation which is injurious to the progress of our young country," Mr Nkomo asserted in his speech.

He also demanded the establishment of a parliamentary commission to investigate the "rumors" and to determine the identity and intentions of the perpetrators of the acts of violence.

Expelled from the government in February 1982 for having hidden weapons with the view to plotting against the government, Mr Nkomo has once more categorically denied "that either his party or himself has ever thought of overthrowing the Mugabe government."

Observers remarked that the audience that gathered at Harare for the meeting presented as "an address to the nation" was small considering that just before independence -- early 1980 -- Mr Nkomo had assembled 100,000 people at the same place.